1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
2	DISTRICT OF MINN	NESOTA
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4	James and Lorie Jensen, as parents, guardians, and next friends of Bradley J. Jensen;	Civil No. 09-1775 (DWF/BRT)
5	James Brinker and Darren Allen, as parents, quardians, and next	
6	friends of Thomas M. Allbrink;	DIAMMIAI CHARIG COMPEDENCE
7	guardian, and next friend of Jason R. Jacobs; and others	BIANNUAL STATUS CONFERENCE March 24, 2017 9:34 a.m.
8	similarly situated,	
9	Plaintiffs,	BEFORE THE HONORABLE DONOVAN W. FRANK,
10	<b>-</b> ∇-	U.S. DISTRICT COURT SENIOR JUDGE
11	Minnesota Department of Human Services, an agency of the State	
12	of Minnesota; Director,	
13	Minnesota Extended Treatment Options, a program of the Minnesota Department of Human	St. Paul, Minnesota Courtroom 7C
14	Services, an agency of the State of Minnesota; Clinical Director,	
15	the Minnesota Extended Treatment Options, a program of the	
16	Minnesota Department of Human Services, an agency of the State	
17	of Minnesota; Douglas Bratvold, Individually and as Director of	
18	the Minnesota Extended Treatment Options, a program of the	
19	Minnesota Department of Human Services, an agency of the State	
20	of Minnesota; Scott TenNapel, Individually and as Clinical	
21	Director of the Minnesota Extende Treatment Options, a program of	ed
22	the Minnesota Department of Humar Services, an agency of the State	1
23	of Minnesota; and the State of Minnesota,	
24	, and the second se	
25	Defendants.	
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1	APPEARANCES:	
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3	FOR THE PLAINTIFFS: O'Meara Leer Wagner & Kohl, PA SHAMUS P. O'MEARA, ESQ. 7401 Metro Boulevard, Suite 600	
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25	Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography; transcript produced by computer.	

## 1 PROCEEDINGS IN OPEN COURT 2 3 THE COURT: You may all be seated. Thank you. This matter is set for a Status Conference. And I will 4 5 define Status Conference on the Olmstead Plan, kind of 6 receive updates from the parties and feedback on 7 communications before I kind of give an overview, and we 8 sent out an agenda, why don't I stop and we can have folks 9 introduce themselves, starting on my right, counsel's left, 10 and then we will move over to the other side. 11 MR. O'MEARA: Good morning, Your Honor. Shamus 12 O'Meara for the Plaintiff Class. MR. IKEDA: Good morning, Your Honor. Scott 13 14 Ikeda, Assistant Attorney General for the Defendants. And 15 then I will go through and introduce the folks from the 16 State that are here today if that is okay. 17 THE COURT: That would be, yeah. I recognize a 18 few, of course, so --19 MR. IKEDA: Your Honor, seated with me at counsel 20 table is Commissioner Mary Tingerthal. Commissioner 21 Tingerthal is the Commissioner of the Minnesota Housing 22 Finance Agency and also the Chair of the Governor's 23 Subcabinet. 24 We have got DHS Deputy Commissioner Chuck Johnson, 25 Assistant Commissioner Daron Korte of the Minnesota

Department of Education. And then also present in the courtroom is Anne Smetak who is an attorney with the MHFA. We have got Karen Sullivan Hook, also an attorney with the Department of Human Services. And Erin Sullivan Sutton who works in one of the policy areas at DHS. And then I think in the last row there in the very back of the courtroom on your right is Mike Tessneer and Darlene Zangara of the Olmstead Implementation Office -- oh, I'm sorry, and Rosalie Vollmar.

THE COURT: Good morning. The first thing I want to say before I give kind of a short summary and then kind of call on the parties, we will go down the Agenda, you will notice that unlike the last get-together or status conference, Magistrate Judge Thorson is not sitting with me.

This is very important to her, this case, and the work she has done with all of you. And because it is so important to her, you can just -- I think, you -- please accept my representation when I say that because of a personal commitment that needed to take priority, that it was better to proceed, as much as I would like her here, without her -- and we discussed it -- rather than continue this. So, that is why she is not here, not because it is not an important hearing to her.

Obviously, some people hear the word, not so much with lawyers even though there are different explanations of

status conferences and we have had those before, but this is on the *Olmstead* Plan that goes back to when the Court in September of 2015, as the lawyers and other parties know in the courtroom, approved that Plan.

So, today isn't -- the agreement and the setup wasn't -- we are not hear for the Court to approve amendments or changes, we are here for an updated report because the Plan has been approved; but, to get updates on where we are at, where we are at with measurable goals, specific timelines. And the parties have been very good about getting information and feedback to me.

And it, frankly speaking, allows DHS and your representatives and other individuals to kind of give updates on where we are and how the goals are going, the success in meeting many of these goals.

And then I am going to quote before we begin here, Ms. Tingerthal, because I think she kind of captured kind of what this is all about in a correspondence with all of us.

And the Plan, obviously, as I think everybody will agree on, is what I will refer to as an evolving document; and was set up for kind of annual review and amendment process central to kind of moving forward with it.

And so, obviously, as many of the people in the room know here, the first Annual Report on the Plan and its implementation was submitted and established -- it has been

submitted, and it has been completed, and then the revised has been submitted.

And so, frankly speaking, while everybody is not going to agree on everything, I think the Court welcomes the opportunity to get an update status report. We are kind of telling everyone, including the public, here is how our efforts are going trying to meet the needs of the people with disabilities as it is evolving in the state. So -- and maybe I could have spared everyone all of that by -- I am going to refer to the September 29th, 2016 letter from the Minnesota Olmstead Subcabinet signed by its Chair Mary Tingerthal.

I kind of like the way you addressed your letter, too, to the people of Minnesota. But, on a very serious note, I think part of that letter captures part of the focus of Olmstead and the Plan and I am going to quote. "The ultimate success of the Olmstead Plan will be measured by an increase in the number of people with disabilities who based upon their preferences live close to their friends and family as independently as possible, work in competitive, integrated employment, are educated in integrated school settings and fully participate in community life."

I think that kind of captures in so many ways kind of what -- the work of the Minnesota Olmstead Subcabinet and the Olmstead Plan, itself.

1 So, in that context, if I may, what I thought we 2 would do, consistent with the Agenda that I proposed, and I 3 will touch base with everyone, I was hoping we could begin 4 with -- and I am assuming that Ms. Tingerthal will probably 5 be called upon by counsel -- but identify those notable areas of success and areas -- and also those areas that you 6 7 are saying, well here are the areas of success and here are 8 the areas that we are striving to improve on. 9 So, if that is acceptable to everyone, I 10 thought -- would you mind coming to the -- Mr. Ikeda? 11 MR. IKEDA: Well, Your Honor, before Commissioner 12 Tingerthal speaks, you know, I would like to put on the record as I did at the last conference that the Defendants' 13 14 position is that the Court lacks jurisdiction in this case 15 entirely. 16 And we have had the -- we put it on the record before and we have had the discussion about it. So, that is 17 18 all I will say is I will note the State's continuing 19 objection to the Court's jurisdiction. 20 THE COURT: Well, why don't we -- and before --21 okay, I will hear briefly from Mr. O'Meara and then I will 22 kind of maybe suggest something I probably didn't suggest at 23 the last hearing. 24 Mr. O'Meara? 25 MR. O'MEARA: Thank you, Your Honor. With regard

1 to the Defendants' position that the Court lacks 2 jurisdiction, we simply don't agree with that position. 3 don't think it is supported by the Settlement Agreement, the 4 facts over the course of the last several years, the conduct 5 of the Defendants, their appearance in multiple forums, 6 including this one, and to quote a term that I learned as a 7 law clerk for the late Judge Gallagher --8 THE COURT: I won't ask you how many years ago 9 that was, but go ahead. 10 MR. O'MEARA: I think the position is a 11 ridiculosity. It is not supported by really anything that I 12 have read or have been a part of in this case. 13 continue to hear it spoken really at the outset of what is 14 supposed to be a Status Conference where we are all trying 15 to come together and move things forward in the light that 16 has been projected on this Plan by Chair Tingerthal, I 17 think, is just out of place. 18 Document 586 of the records is a letter that I 19 wrote to Your Honor on August 24th, 2016 where we spoke to 20 the issue of the Court's ongoing ancillary jurisdiction with 21 regard to the Settlement Agreement. 22 At Footnote 1 we stated: "The Court also has 23 ancillary jurisdiction to enforce a settlement agreement 'if 24 the parties' obligation to comply with the terms of the

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settlement agreement is made part of the order ... either by

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       ... a provision retaining jurisdiction over the settlement
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       agreement, or by incorporation of the terms of the
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       settlement agreement in the order." We cited then, Your
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       Honor, a U.S. Supreme Court case, it's Kokkonen,
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       K-o-k-k-o-n-e-n, versus Guardian Life, 511 U.S. 375, 1994,
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       and also talks about the parties' stipulation as not
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       depriving the Court to impose sanctions pursuant to its
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       inherent authority, citing Fox versus Acadia State Bank, 937
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       F.2d 1566, Eleventh Circuit, 1991, as well as Adduono,
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       A-d-d-u-o-n-o -v- World Hockey Association, 824 F.2d 617,
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       Eighth Circuit 1987. I have more cases, Your Honor.
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                 If they really don't think the Court has
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       jurisdiction, they shouldn't be here. They should just
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       state that and move on. But, they have developed a Plan
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       pursuant to a Settlement Agreement. And they are coming
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       into court as part of the Status Conference.
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                 And to have their lawyer stand up and say, this
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       Court has no business, you know, being involved in that
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       Plan, has no jurisdiction, it contradicts every fabric of
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       what this case has been all about for the last six years.
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       Thank you.
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                 THE COURT: Mr. Ikeda anything further before we
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       go on to Ms. Tingerthal?
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                 MR. IKEDA: Just briefly. I know that we had a
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       discussion at length about this at the last conference, so I
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don't want to repeat myself. But, you know, jurisdiction is something that cannot be waived.

THE COURT: True.

MR. IKEDA: It can't be agreed to by the parties.

The Federal Court -- the parties can't just agree to come to Federal Court and have a Federal Court decide a particular issue.

So, I am -- the Defendants are a little bit puzzled by the suggestion from the Plaintiffs that there is some kind of -- I suppose he didn't use the "W" word, he didn't say waiver, but that there can be some kind of waiver or consent or agreement of the parties to do that.

And in fact, the *Kokkonen* case that he cites specifically says the courts, the Federal Courts do not have automatic ancillary jurisdiction to enforce a settlement agreement arising from federal litigation.

And so, the issue is, what does the Settlement Agreement say? And there is only one fair reading of the Settlement Agreement that specifically talks about the Court's limited jurisdiction and the limited circumstance under which the Court can extend its jurisdiction. And the parties can't change that. And the Court doesn't have the authority to simply assume its own jurisdiction. And so, you know, I don't have anything more to say than what we have already said before.

And then responding to Mr. O'Meara's second point about that the Defendants shouldn't be here, you know, there is an Order in a case in which the Defendants are a party and they were ordered by the Court to appear for a Status Conference in that case today at 9:30.

I guess I am not sure what Mr. O'Meara is suggesting the Defendants should have done under those circumstances, but I will leave that because I just don't know what he means by that. But, I will say the law, Your Honor, is just very clear on this point.

We looked at the Settlement Agreement. The Settlement Agreement, itself, is very clear. And the Defendants' position has been and is, that this Court lacks jurisdiction.

MR. O'MEARA: Your Honor, may I?

THE COURT: You may.

MR. O'MEARA: My view, Your Honor, of the fact that the Defendants are here points up, you know, my belief that they really don't believe the position that Mr. Ikeda is stating. Had they believed it, they would have moved the Court pursuant to their position on lack of jurisdiction.

Because they are here, expending money, expending resources, Mr. Ikeda listed the number of people here. They are all spending time today. If they really believe that the Court has no jurisdiction, no business over what is going on here,

you know, they should move forward and file a motion to extricate themselves from the case.

Western Thrift & Loan Corporation versus Rucci,
R-u-c-c-i, 812 F.3d 722, Eighth Circuit, 2016, states,
quote -- states, A, quote, "... well-established rule that a
District Court may retain ancillary jurisdiction to enforce
a settlement agreement when its order dismissing the case
reserves such jurisdiction." End quote.

If they are speaking as to personal jurisdiction, that of course can be waived. This Court spoke to that issue when it said, quote, "The defense of lack of personal jurisdiction is waived if not made by motion or included in a responsive pleading." End quote. Coleman versus Duluth Police Department, 2009, Westlaw 921145 at Footnote 11, and Your Honor's Order of March 31, 2009 citing Yeldell, Y-e-l-d-e-l-l, -v- Tutt, T-u-t-t, 913 F.2d 533, Eighth Circuit, 1990.

motion. If they think that they have to follow an Order of the Court that has no jurisdiction over what they are doing, then they are here. And let's move forward. But, to suggest to us as a Settlement Class that this Court has no jurisdiction over issues that are so fundamentally important to the lives of people with disabilities and their families is really, I think, the wrong way to go here, after all we

1 have been through. Thank you. 2 THE COURT: Anything else, Counsel? 3 MR. IKEDA: Well, I think the Court knows that I disagree with what Mr. O'Meara said, but I don't think there 4 5 is anything more that needs to be said. 6 THE COURT: All right. Let me -- I will be very 7 brief so we can go, proceed on with Ms. Tingerthal. It 8 seems to me, and something I may not have said when we were 9 last together in June, I guess June 6th it would be of this 10 past year. One, of course, the Court -- the parties will 11 have to do what they have to do. I would like to remain 12 focused on the issues. 13 But, depending on the view of the parties, there 14 is another -- there are two ways to go, here. One is -- I 15 am not suggesting it, but it is certainly the right of 16 either party and in this case the Defense to file a motion on the jurisdiction of the Court. Concurrently, now, really 17 18 separate from the Olmstead issues, we have the Court in the 19 last time it addressed jurisdiction it reserved it through 20 December of 2019. 21 But, there is a second option that might serve the

But, there is a second option that might serve the interests of all parties, separate from who would prevail on the jurisdiction argument today. The parties could open up, not today during this hearing, but open up some dialogue on, well here are the things that need to be done so the Court

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doesn't need updates or status reports. Or, here are the things that need to be done, and if we could bring closure to the following issues or reach the following goals, whether that could be done a year from now, two years from now, anything less than December of 2019, or whether it was isolated, for example, on the *Olmstead* issues — although I will be the first to say that whether it was contemplated or not by the parties, one way or the other on the *Olmstead* issue, it contemplated the Court approving the Plan, which has already been done.

And so, I didn't come into the courtroom assuming that my role here today is to approve amendments or revisions, as opposed to getting an update, opening up the lines of communication, and see what the next steps are; and also, being as transparent as possible with the public.

So, whether or not the parties wanted to look at something, actually I think that is something that the lawyers many years ago in the Welsch case might have done when Tom Fable and Warren Spannaus got together with Luther Granquist and a few other folks and said: Well, can we with, instead of all of this, some of this additional litigation, can we have some — set some goals here? Once they are met, the Court bows out. But, we will leave that for another day, but it's, I think, one option. And obviously, I will leave that up to the parties.

So, in that context, I think you were ready to address the Court, Ms. Tingerthal. I hope you don't mind that I quoted your September of 2016 letter, but I thought that kind of captured kind of, if not the only issue, the key focus of kind of hopefully where we are all headed with the Olmstead Plan. So --

COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Thank you, Your Honor.

And I do have to say, I think the initial Plan with that

cover letter to the people of Minnesota really did a good

job of grounding the Subcabinet in what our real guiding

principles are, and we refer to them frequently.

THE COURT: I would agree.

COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: So, you asked in this item of the Agenda for a report on the Plan implementation.

And what I will talk about is results that have been included in the Quarterly Reports that have been approved by the Subcabinet, have been posted for public review, and have been submitted to the Court.

I think our overall message is that we are making progress in the right direction. And most of the goals either have been met or are showing significant progress in the direction of meeting goals. There are some goals where the first measurement point has not been reached yet. There are also goals where they have not been met, and we have talked about those extensively in the Subcabinet. And it is

very much an open dialogue between the Subcabinet, the Implementation Office and the State Agencies. And we will tell you about steps that are being taken to improve the progress going forward.

One of the things that is very apparent to me is that this is a very ambitious Plan. And progress on the Plan towards those goals requires changes in the way that thousands of people around the State of Minnesota do their work. And it also requires changes in how people with disabilities really think about how they want to receive services.

And so, given how many people are impacted by the changes that have been made, that are being implemented, that takes time. And so, we measure whether we are making sufficient progress and talk about that all of the time.

As a result of the changes we have implemented over the last year, there is now a greater ability by State Agencies to measure progress. When we first met, one of the concerns that the agencies had is that in many cases there just wasn't good data in place to be able to measure whether progress was actually being made. And so over the last two years there have been investments in data systems. You will hear about one of those from Assistant Commissioner Korte that are beginning to improve our ability to actually measure that progress.

The Annual Report which was submitted to the Court in December shows our progress over the course of the year.

It is more or less a summary of the Quarterly Reports that were submitted earlier in the year.

It is my preference, if it is acceptable, that I will review some of the areas of success, and then I would like Deputy Commissioner Johnson and Assistant Commissioner Korte to come up and address the areas where we need improvement.

THE COURT: Okay.

of success. The first is the CADI waiver, a waiting list.

This is called waiting list goal number one. And the commitment there was to eliminate the CADI waiting list by October 1st. And I am pleased to say that that goal was met. As of the end of June 2015, there were 1,254 people on the waiting list. As of September of 2016, there were zero people on the waiting list.

We continue to monitor this goal because we know that it is something that changes constantly. And the Department of Human Services reports quarterly on the status of the waiting list, so we know that it is not a one-and-done.

THE COURT: If I may ask, and maybe you will say let me finish and then I will talk generally about it. So,

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given that success that was made, what do you attribute the key to that success? Obviously, what do you -- there must have been some efforts by a number of individuals or something. You know, what kind of made that all happen? COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Your Honor, the significant change that happened was actually taken by the State Legislature in 2015 that removed a cap on the amount of funding that could be provided by the Department of Human Services in this area. THE COURT: So, should I wait to ask, because this probably applies to much of almost everything we are doing today. But, I had a question here that I was going to sit tight on, but in light of what you just said there, which doesn't surprise me, but as this success -- and you proceed with the Olmstead Implementation Plan, do you have concerns that in a positive or a negative way that it will be affected by, I guess I will use the word, State budget priorities? Or we probably aren't going to know until we get down the road apiece in August of this year or when we kind of see where things are at? COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Your Honor, there is

COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Your Honor, there is language in the Olmstead Plan as it was initially adopted and in the Amended Plan that addresses the issue that we are subject to the act of the Legislature in appropriating funds for state programs. And so, it is always something before

us to continue to make the case for the issues that are affected in the *Olmstead* Plan, as well as our other programs. So, it is an every year event to continue to make the case --

THE COURT: Well, and if the Court would ever deem it appropriate, whether it is in an order or other work, because I am probably old-fashioned and going to show my age here, but I still think and actually it may have been a phrase I am actually borrowing from the late Hubert Humphrey, it won't be an exact quote. Whether you're a state agency, a court system, no matter what we are, I think our communities -- we are judged by how we treat the most needy and vulnerable amongst us in terms of our -- and so if there is something -- you know, that is why I suppose it is so important, we each have our jobs to do. But, working together -- because I think few people could question that, well, this is headed in the right direction, and that is what you are trying to do here with some of the most vulnerable individuals in our State.

And I interrupted you. You headed down to another one of the goals, I think, and results, so --

COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor. The second item I would like to call attention to is known in the goal as positive support goal number three, and that is the number of individuals approved for use of

mechanical restraint. And the goal that was set for 2015 was to reduce that number to 31. And the goal for 2016 was to reduce that number to no more than 25.

Very pleased to say that the accomplishment numbers were lower in both cases. In 2015, it was down to 21 people approved for use of mechanical restraints. And in 2016 that number dropped to 13 people approved for use of mechanical restraints.

A related issue is also the reduction in the actual number of restrictive procedures and report of restrictive procedures for those people approved. And the goal was to reduce the number of people experiencing a restrictive procedure by 5 percent, or 54 individuals; that was in 2015. It was actually reduced by 19 percent, or 2,009 individuals. And in 2016 the goal was to reduce the number of people experiencing restrictive procedures by 5 percent or 51 individuals. It was actually reduced by 12.2 percent or 106 individuals.

The number of reports was reduced dramatically.

The goal in 2015 was to reduce the reports that were experienced by 430. It was actually reduced by 3,478. And in 2016, the goal was to reduce by 409. It was actually reduced by 1,116.

We move next to the number of individuals with disabilities living in integrated housing of their choice.

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This is also known as housing and services goal number one. The goal in 2015 was to increase the number of people over the baseline position by 617 individuals. That was actually increased by 903 individuals. In 2016 there was quite a step up in the goal to increase over the baseline by 1,580, and it actually increased by 1,591 individuals. And I would just comment that as my day job, as the Head of the Housing Finance Agency, I can just comment on the unprecedented level of cooperation between the Department of Human Services which has often the funds that are available for supporting people with rental assistance and services, and we often are responsible for the bricks and mortar, if you will. And we have really enjoyed a very high level of cooperation with the Department of Human Services in that regard. THE COURT: Where, if at all, does the issue of -when you talk of individual housing -- and I can, apart from your answer, maybe I have asked this before and I will explain in a moment or two why I am asking. But, where does like the four-person group home fall, for example, in that context? COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Your Honor, I would say that that is not my area of expertise.

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but, in other words, when you're talking, because somebody

THE COURT: So -- and I wasn't so much that --

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listening from the outside, whether they are here in the courtroom or elsewhere, may say, well, I wonder by individual housing if they mean living literally in their own apartment or place, with or without a roommate. And you just answered the question, that is exactly what we mean, as opposed to the quote "group home" setting, right? COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Yes, that is correct, in the case of this goal. THE COURT: All right. COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: The next goal is individuals with disabilities in integrated employment. This is also known as employment goal number one. And there the focus is on both vocational rehabilitation services and the State services for the blind, both categories. And the goal has been exceeded both in 2015 and 2016. In 2015, the goal was 2,853 new individuals moving into integrated employment. The actual outcome was 3,236. In 2016 the goal stepped up to 2,911, and the actual outcomes were 3,248. THE COURT: Now, is there -- and it may again -- I am sure you will be free to say, well, that is a separate issue from what you just raised. I have gotten some letters, and usually depending on the nature of the letter, and anybody is always -- a party, one of the lawyers and their clients are always free to come in and say: Well, can

we see your box full of letters? I sent some on to the parties, depending upon the nature. But, it seems like I have gotten some letters saying -- I am now going to talk about -- I don't want to single out particular places, but I remember getting a couple of letters from -- and this isn't -- I am not speaking positively -- negatively about Merrick, but I happen to -- from my letters: Our hours have been reduced there. We are working -- we are sitting in the back room now because they say we can't work -- we are working fewer hours than we have ever worked.

And I know one thing you are probably for certain going to say, well that is not what we are talking about working there. And if you're saying, well, that would be an area that somebody else would speak to. But I have gotten some letters like that, and I was kind of -- and I do confess I don't think I have really followed up on those, but --

COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Your Honor, indeed this goal particularly does not address a facility like Merrick, but rather true integrated employment with, I would say, market employers. And, you know, I am sure we all know that there are effects going on as things change. And perhaps when Deputy Commissioner Johnson --

THE COURT: In fact I'll -- you may say, well, that is what Deputy Commissioner Johnson -- and maybe I

mentioned this, and if I did I apologize, in one of our last get-togethers. But, one of the most -- how would I call it? Vigorous debates, in one of our conferences in chambers, sometime in the last three years was two individuals. Each had a son or daughter with a developmental disability. And one was very upset that there wasn't more efforts to integrate their child, adult child into the community with the kind of work you're now -- because this goes back probably at least three years. And that the -- I guess the phrase that was used back at that time was "sheltered workshop," was never intended to be the end of the line.

The other parent was equally robust in saying, but that is the best I can ever hope for for my daughter. And to condemn all of those -- and I think for different reasons both parents were correct, you know. So I was just -- and maybe Deputy Commissioner Johnson -- but yes, so I was thinking, well, one size doesn't fit all. So, I am hoping that however this goes forward, that yes, the integration is the focus in the community for sure, especially the employment. Because as I said before, one of the most common questions I am asked when I visit or I have people with disabilities come to visit the courthouse: Judge, can you help me get a job where I can use my brain? That is a fairly common statement that is made.

But, I saw this very robust exchange, and they

were both correct, probably, for their -- so that is kind of why I asked the question. There's probably -- hopefully there is room, because I know I won't single out a couple of the other states. It hasn't happened here. But actually, between case law and legislation, they prohibited the so-called sheltered workshops. And I thought of this parent talking about if it wasn't for that, my daughter would be sitting at home staring at a television set every day, alone.

So, if anybody can shed any light on that today; that is fine, too. But I think I can tell by your submissions that you have never -- you're saying, look it, we agree, one size doesn't fit all. There has to be this individualization, so -- I interrupted you again, too.

COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Your Honor, I would just say that your sharing those two stories I think is very much reflected in another theme from the cover letter for the Plan. And that is, we very much use the principle of choice, whenever possible. So, that is at the core of our debate.

THE COURT: And I am glad to hear that. Have you ever heard -- then I will stop interrupting you. Somebody once said -- maybe it was in a letter. They didn't say it during a hearing or a conference. Well, yes, we value individual choice, but that means an individual, quote,

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"informed" choice. And that means anybody -- by the way, I disagreed with what I am about to say they said, but they said an informed choice means nobody should ever want to live in a group home. And nobody should ever want to work anywhere but out -- well, you know, maybe they are not able, in addition to not wanting to. But their qualifier, which I respectfully disagreed with was, well, anyone with "informed" choice would never want to do anything -- I suspect by you -- you kind of already said that earlier. So --COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Right. THE COURT: All right. I will be guiet here. COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Thank you, Your Honor. The next item I want to mention is the area of preventing abuse and neglect. This is a goal area that was added to the Plan last June. And we are at the early stages of this particular goal area, but I am pleased to say that the Subcabinet has authorized the creation of an Abuse and Neglect Prevention Plan and has authorized the establishment of a committee which is allowed under our procedures to oversee the implementation of that Plan. We knew that it was a particular area of expertise. We are currently in the process of recruiting co-chairs for that committee and members of that committee. And our goal is to have the first meeting of that committee

established by May of 2017. We use a process within the Subcabinet of any work that is being done by a committee, we actually establish a charter, and sign off on the charter for the work of that committee.

The final goal area that I want to comment on is in transportation. And there we are having some good results in terms of meeting goals for the number of accessible pedestrian signals, other goals that weren't established at the time the Plan was approved have now established baselines, and we also contemplate an overall increase in transportation rides, especially in greater Minnesota where the goal was not met in 2015.

We haven't seen those results yet because of the lag time for that goal, but we do expect progress to be made. I think one of the most significant areas in transportation is that given that it is a very forward-looking endeavor, typically transportation goals are 10 or 15 years out in the future. And during the time that the Plan has been in place, the Minnesota Department of Transportation just recently went through a very public process of revising both what they call their multimodal plan, as well as their transportation plan. And that covers all manner of people getting around, walking, bicycling, transit, automobiles, et cetera.

And it is quite noticeable in both of those plans

that some of these changes that were culled out in the Olmstead Plan are now incorporated as a matter of course. So, when there is State funding that is incorporated into a —— the reconstruction of an intersection, let's say, then there is a mandate that the accessible pedestrian signals are just included as a matter of course. So, I think there has been some real progress made incorporating this in the normal course of planning, which I think is really a great direction for us to be moving as a State.

THE COURT: Well, and it gets it on their horizon. So, they obviously can't claim ignorance to, oh, we never thought about that. So that is a good thing.

COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Precisely. The final comment, before asking Deputy Commissioner Johnson to address some of the areas of improvement, that I wanted to talk about is process. I think over the last year the Subcabinet and the Olmstead Implementation Office have really become a fixture, if you will. And we have established ongoing processes with the State Agencies, so it is again a part of the accepted work and routine.

We have submitted Quarterly Reports starting in February of 2016. And the first Annual Report in December of 2016. We also have a very robust process for refreshing Workplans. We use those as really the working document that agencies can tweak and make adjustments as they go along,

and very much function as their daily barometer for how progress is being made on some of the individual things that have to happen within agencies in order for the larger goals to be accomplished.

We completed our very first annual Plan Amendment process which we will talk about a little bit later. We had multiple opportunities for public comment.

This may not sound like a big deal, but we do have regular meetings of the Subcabinet. Currently, we meet monthly. Some months we have had two meetings, and there is also an Executive Committee structure to make decisions in between. And one of the things that I think really speaks volume is that we have an excellent track record of attendance, either by commissioners, or in the case that a commissioner can't be there, it is either a deputy commissioner or an assistant commissioner that is their designee. So, at virtually every meeting we have a full table of the ten representatives on the Olmstead Subcabinet.

The Olmstead Implementation Office is now fully staffed. And it is really clear to me from the discussions of the Subcabinet that they have set an expectation of accountability from the State Agencies.

So, it is not a setting where people are very polite to each other and just let things roll on; but rather, I have seen the Subcabinet members really take a

problem-solving approach when something tough is facing us and offer suggestions and dialogue with their fellow commissioners about how we might break through a barrier that might be before us.

And as I mentioned earlier, we now do have some better ability to measure things that we couldn't before.

THE COURT: One other question, I first want to just comment that I couldn't agree more with you. I think process is so very important. And I think what you just described, if it is really going that way, that is a good thing. Because sometimes people set up -- apart from any of this litigation, set up committees, then you have a meeting and nobody shows up. We have all been in situations like that. But, they will say, the committee meeting was had -- well, who exactly was there, you know? So, no, that is very good to hear.

How is the quality of life surveys coming? I mean, how's -- and maybe you're going to say, well, you're not -- you will have somebody -- I am just kind of curious how those are going.

COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Your Honor, I will say that getting to the survey has taken a little longer than we had hoped, but it is the first time that anything of this scope and scale has ever been done. And as we worked with Colleen Wieck and others, we really decided that it would be

best to be deliberate and get the process in place that we think will give us the kind of robust information that we are seeking. But, we have now awarded the contract for the baseline quality of life survey, and we literally are in process with interviews.

We've received contact names from the many people that are receiving services, from Department of Human Services and Department of Employment and Economic Development, and Department of Education. And so we are now going through the initial calls and have identified a number of people.

We are due to have the results of that survey late next year. So, that is the baseline.

THE COURT: Okay.

COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: And then as we have talked with the contractor, we would then conduct either two or three additional surveys within the next three years.

The reason I say two or three, the consultants have said it might be better to wait 18 months between the surveys because you have a little better chance for people to go through the annual cycle and, you know, maybe there has been a move to a different residence or something like that in that period of time. And that might give us a little better reflection of people's stabilized change that could be reflected.

1 THE COURT: I thought I might hear from the Deputy 2 Commissioner, and then whether Ms. Opheim or Ms. Wieck have 3 anything after that in addition to counsel? Is that order 4 acceptable to everyone? Mr. Ikeda? Mr. O'Meara? 5 MR. O'MEARA: Yes. THE COURT: And we might, depending on where we 6 7 are, we will probably take a break before we go back to 8 that, just for a morning break for my court reporter and 9 others, here. So, I think you said that the Deputy 10 Commissioner was going to talk? All right. 11 COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Yes, Your Honor. And 12 following the Deputy Commissioner, if you would, Assistant Commissioner Korte from Education also has a comment on one 13 14 goal area. 15 THE COURT: All right. 16 COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Thank you. THE COURT: What did we do in the old days without 17 18 those podiums that went up and down the --19 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Thank you, Your 20 It definitely is a convenience for those of us who 21 are taller. 22 THE COURT: I probably said before, unrelated to 23 today, it's why they have architects make these decisions 24 and not Judges because, you know, while I think we were 25 respectful to lawyers who could address us or a witness or a

jury -- say they couldn't stand for medical reasons or were in a wheelchair, they would be at counsel table. The fact is that comes all the way down, and now lawyers can come right to the podium, even if they have to sit, whether it is for medical reasons or in a wheelchair. And they can address whether it is the jury -- so yeah, but it also works with the height differentials, as well. So, I guess it is good for all of us. So, whenever you're ready.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Thank you, Your Honor. I want to start by thanking Commissioner Tingerthal for her leadership around the *Olmstead* Subcabinet and the great work that has been done there, as the agency that is actually the Plaintiff in the lawsuit. We have a different arrangement on some of these issues, but this has just been a great way to bring other agencies together with the work that we do at DHS to work on improving services to people with disabilities. And she has really put a great structure around that and kept us on task.

THE COURT: And it sure looks that way to me, too, yes.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Yes. I wanted to talk about a couple of the goals that we have been struggling with and the work that we are doing there. First of all, transition goals two and three, and I am going to talk about them together because they are pretty similar.

Transition goal two relates to the number of individuals at the Anoka Psychiatric Hospital who are no longer needing hospital level of care, and our desire to reduce that percentage. And transition goal three relates to the Minnesota Security Hospital and transition of patients out of the Security Hospital to more integrated settings.

The primary challenge with both of these is really housing in the community for people who have some very difficult challenges. It makes it difficult for the community providers to provide placements for people who are violent, have aggressive behavior, and in some cases have a sexual predator history, as well as their mental illness or other disabilities, high-risk for self-injury, medication issues require a lot of monitoring and a lot of staffing.

And so, we have worked on a number of these and been successful at placing people into the community, but they tend to be very challenging placements to create in many instances.

Some of the work that we have been doing around this in a couple of ways, one is obviously the placement responsibility in the community lies with the county or local agency. And we work with counties very closely on this, particularly some of the larger counties that have more individuals in those two institutions.

We also -- and this was not something that made

the counties happy, but two years ago we placed 100 percent county share on the bed days that someone spends in Anoka when they are not meeting the hospital level of care to essentially incent counties to work very diligently at moving individuals out and back into the community. And as I said that was not well received by counties. But, they have identified that a \$1,400 a day bill from Anoka is a lot of money --

THE COURT: I suspect so.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: And that investing in a community placement can be a significantly less expensive way to go. So, it has helped, I think, to provide a certain amount of motivation behind that.

We also have proposed before the Legislature now to take some of those dollars that the counties are now paying us and actually reinvest them back into some of the services and supports that counties say they need in order to successfully make those placements.

So, it is something of a compromise with the counties around how we handle those dollars, recognizing that they don't always have the resources for these more complex placements, either; and so trying to address that issue.

We also, and this is something we talked about, I believe, in the last update, because this was in the works

at the time, have created a competency restoration program, a standalone program in St. Peter, for those individuals who are committed to the Commissioner for Competency

Restoration. That is a Rule 20 Commitment for people who are in the legal system who don't need to be at Anoka because they don't need a hospital level of psychiatric care and don't need to be at the Minnesota Security Hospital because they don't need that level of security; but, can be in a setting that is secure and is locked, but is in the community, as well.

We did open that new program in January of this year. We have 25 individuals who are now being served in that setting. Our goal for doing that was really to free up the beds in the Anoka and St. Peter Security Hospital for those people who really need to be in those beds, and to help with this issue of having people getting backed up who don't really belong in either of those institutions.

So, it has been successful so far. We moved a number of the people over from the Security Hospital initially when we opened the facility. And I get the reports weekly and there's always two or three a week from Anoka who are moving to the St. Peter New Competency Restoration Program as a more appropriate placement, and we think that will help in the long run.

One of the things we are also going to do with the

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data around these two measures going forward or proposed as part of the Plan revision is to separate out those who are committed to us as mentally ill and those who are committed to us for competency restoration, and just track those two sets of data separately so we can see where the differences They are different populations --THE COURT: Yes. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: -- to some degree. And we think it might help us to better understand where the challenges are, who is really getting backed up and what that means as we go forward to try to make better progress on these two goals, because they have been ones that have been vexing us now for the couple of years that we have been working on it. Now, Mr. Chair -- or, I'm sorry, Your Honor. THE COURT: I will take that. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: I have been testifying too much at the Legislature lately, obviously. THE COURT: Because the Chair implies I might have some fiscal control over some things. I don't. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Thank you, Your That would be nice if you had some fiscal control over this. THE COURT: Yeah. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Positive supports

goal three, this is a goal where we have actually been doing quite well on half of this goal, and not so well on the other half. And the half that we have done well on, Commissioner Tingerthal actually mentioned. And that is the number of individuals who are subject to mechanical restraints, where we actually are below with the 13 on and our current report, the goal for last year, and have been moving pretty well toward the goal of getting below 7 by 2019.

The other half of this goal is the number of mechanical restraints or the actual instances in which they are used. And that is the number that we have not done as well on and are at about twice the goal that we had set for last year in the Annual Report.

This really gets into a lot of individual work.

And we review all of the mechanical restraints that happen.

They are reported to us and we follow-up with all of those that are outside of the 13 individuals who we have already given approval for the use of mechanical restraints around.

A chunk of this are people who are -- when the positive supports rule was implemented in 2015, there was a year phaseout built into it that allowed some of the new providers who were newly under the positive supports rule to use mechanical restraints during the phaseout period with reporting to us and oversight by the agency. And that

period has ran out last year, and so we are in the process of transitioning some people. We expect some of those might end up being a part of the group that we approved for mechanical restraints going forward. We were hopefully trying to eliminate that as much as possible.

In our last Quarterly Report, only one of the 161 mechanical restraint instances that were used was actually an unauthorized and unapproved usage. And when we contacted that provider, the provider had actually already recognized it as having been unauthorized and taken corrective action.

So, we are providing pretty consistent oversight to what is happening with these. I think particularly the issue for us going forward, and we have a team that works on this, is to work with the providers who are working with those 13 individuals to try to reduce the number of restraints that are being used with -- and that was 80 in the last quarter for those 13 people, which is a fairly high number.

Your Honor, I wanted to mention one other thing, since we were talking about barriers to Olmstead. And you touched on this a little bit earlier at one level. And I mentioned this I believe the last time we were here for the Jensen conference, as well. And that is our concern about what is happening in Washington, actually, today relative to the Medicaid Program and Medicaid funding.

And our concern, strong concern, that the limits on funding, federal funding for the Medicaid Program will have an impact that will play out over years in Minnesota and potentially affect our ability to continue to provide the level of services that we have of people with disabilities, as well as other populations within Medicaid, low-income individuals and seniors who depend on the services under this program.

We have been very active in trying to provide as much information and advocacy around helping all of those decision makers involved understand exactly what the impacts would be for Minnesota. We set up a page on our website.

We put out documents with almost every turn of the new bills that have come in.

Commissioner Piper was out in Washington meeting with our delegation and others, I believe, the week before last around this issue as well. But I wanted to talk about that here, because I understand we were talking about barriers to success with Olmstead. This is certainly something on the horizon that would change the dynamic considerably in Minnesota.

THE COURT: And it was touched on, I think -- was it two days ago in the *Minneapolis Trib?* The Commissioner, and some others, I think Steve Larson and some others, not to exclude anybody, but there were a number of people, I

1 think, that expressed the same concerns about the impact on 2 this group it may have. So --3 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: So, Your Honor, I don't have anything else. I would turn it over to Assistant 4 5 Commissioner Korte. 6 THE COURT: One question, it has been a couple of 7 years now since I've -- toured is probably not the right 8 word -- been to the St. Peter Security Hospital. But, the 9 new facility, if I were to go there, is there like a -- it 10 is a locked facility, but would it be -- is there like a --11 if I am a resident there, do I have more freedom of movement 12 there than if I was at, say, Anoka Hospital or St. Peter? I 13 don't know. Maybe I should know, but I don't. 14 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JOHNSON: Your Honor, the St. 15 Peter -- the Community Competency Restoration Program that I 16 was talking about is actually not on the St. Peter Campus. 17 It is in the City of St. Peter. It is actually a facility 18 we used to use for -- I get confused because we made three 19 moves in all of this. We used to use it for a CD treatment 20 program. And we essentially moved that program to another 21 building and repurposed it for the Community Competency 22 Restoration Program. So, it is not actually on the campus. 23 It is a separate facility, separate building in the 24 community. 25 THE COURT: All right, thank you.

1 (Discussion off the record.) 2 THE COURT: Okay, we can go to Commissioner Korte, 3 and then we will take a break. Not that we are done, but we will take a short break. 4 5 And of course you saw that podium go up or down so 6 you can put it wherever you like it. 7 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER KORTE: Thank you, Your 8 Honor. Thankfully Deputy Commissioner Johnson is also a 9 tall fellow, so I think we are in a good spot here. 10 Your Honor, my name is Daron Korte. I am an Assistant Commissioner at the Minnesota Department of 11 12 Education. I wanted to talk about three goals that we have 13 in the Olmstead Plan that we are working on some 14 improvements. 15 I will start with positive supports goals five and 16 four, which are kind of related. They expect a decrease in 17 the number of students with disabilities receiving -- or a 18 decrease in the number of incidents of the emergency use of 19 restrictive procedures in a school setting on students with 20 disabilities, and then also a similar reduction in the 21 number of students with disabilities who are receiving those 22 restrictive procedures. 23 We have not met our goal in these two areas and we 24 have a couple of reasons why we think that is happening, and

some strategies on how we plan on improving that. We have

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seen an actual increase in the number of students that are receiving emergency use of restrictive procedures. And part of the reason we think that is is because the way we structured the goal kind of assumes that that student population is static, when really it is fluid. You know, kids come in and out. In '15-'16 school year we saw an increase of 7,375 students during special education -receiving special education services over the prior year. So, just because we have a sheer number of increase in the total number of students, we think that that is probably part of the reason why we are struggling to meet our goal here. Part of it is also that we believe our reporting of these incidents has improved as we continue to ensure that districts are properly trained on what they are supposed to be reporting, how they are supposed to be reporting, that we are actually getting more reports coming in and we are actually probably getting a little closer to our baseline, where there was probably some incidents that were going unreported before. THE COURT: I think you can assume that, yes. ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER KORTE: THE COURT: I think so. ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER KORTE: Yeah. So, we do have a number of strategies on how we are planning on improving this goal and making some catch-up, and we do have

a request in to change the goal to account for that fluid nature of student enrollment. So, we would be looking at the percentage of students, the percentage of incidents, as opposed to just that hard number that may fluctuate over time. And we are continuing to work with the Restrictive Procedures Stakeholder Work Group that we have that has parent advocates, it has school folks, it has special education directors, it has DHS folks and MDE folks on it. We have been working together for a number of years and have had some great success, particularly with the elimination of the use of prone restraints and prohibition of that in statute now.

And they are going to continue to work on prioritizing training and resources to reduce the use of restrictive procedures in the school setting and then eventually eliminate the use of seclusion altogether in school settings, which is part of our Olmstead Plan.

We have a 2017 request in to the Legislature for funding to support some of that training and those resources for teachers, and so hopefully we can get some help from them, as well.

THE COURT: I was just about to wait until the end, but I suppose, in this area of education, I suppose I would think most educators would be pleased with the decision the U.S. Supreme Court made earlier in the week.

1 But, we can leave that for a different day, so --2 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER KORTE: Absolutely, Your 3 Honor. We were very pleased to see that. And I think the 4 National Special Education Directors Association actually 5 put out an amicus brief in that case supporting the parents' side and the students' side in that. And part of their 6 7 argument is that, and I tend to agree with it, that our 8 districts are already providing that higher standard of 9 service. 10 THE COURT: And I understand the lawyer for the 11 parents kind of wanted to take it one step further, but then 12 I will just say this, and more than enough said. 13 I mean, I am generally familiar, separate from 14 that case, with the frustration of a lot of educators for 15 many years that the Feds, to use that word respectfully, 16 mandate services but don't pay for most of them. And that gets passed off to the local school districts, which makes 17 18 it -- that creates a whole another issue, but we can't solve 19 that here this morning. But, I have encountered that over 20 the years myself in a different context. But, I interrupted 21 you, so --22 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER KORTE: That is fine, Your 23 I think that is a great point to make. There 24 haven't been proposed cuts at the Federal level to this

point to Special Education Services funding, but granted

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1 they are only funding at about 13 percent of actual cost in 2 Minnesota right now. 3 But, we do believe that the cuts to Medicaid would adversely impact students with disabilities because a number 4 5 of the services that are of a medical nature that are provided to students in a school setting are reimbursed with 6 7 Federal Medicaid costs. So, of course, districts would still be required 8 9 to provide those services --10 THE COURT: Right. ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER KORTE: -- but they would 11 12 have to absorb those costs, themselves. 13 So, just wanted to move on to our last goal which 14 we are looking for some improvement on and that is education 15 goal number two, and that is expecting an increase in the 16 number of students entering an integrated post-secondary setting a year after they leave secondary education. 17 18 And the data source that we have been using for 19 this is called the Post-School Outcome Survey. It is a 20 survey that is sent out to all students who leave secondary 21 education, whether graduating or leaving for other reasons. 22 And it is a voluntary survey. It is a snapshot in time. 23 The respondents will change every year. 24 So, in terms of developing consistent strategies 25 based on trend data, there are some problems with using that

survey. So, over time we have seen an actual decrease in the number of students moving, but part of that is because of the response rates that we have. Those response rates vary. So, if you look at the percentage of respondents to that survey who are entering post-secondary, it has gone up a little bit, but not to the level that we've expected in the Plan.

So, as I mentioned, the Post-School Outcome

Survey, the fluctuations in the number of students who

graduate every year, the number of students who actually

respond to the survey create some issues with creating trend

data that we can use reliably.

So, we have integrated some data elements into a system we have called the Statewide Longitudinal Data System. And this is a multipoint data system that tracks data for all students in this state. So, it is going to allow us to do complete statistical analysis on this entire population that has been moved from the, kind of, K-12 system into the higher education system. Our data systems are aligned between those two kind of agencies. So, we will be able to more thoroughly track how these students are moving to a post-secondary setting. And we think that will yield some better data that will allow us to make some changes and develop trends.

You know, but we would also point out that it is a

choice that these students are making, just like it would be with their non-disabled peers, whether or not they choose to enter post-secondary settings. So, we want to do everything we can to encourage them to do so, and support them to do so, remove barriers for them to do so. But ultimately, allow them to make that choice themselves.

THE COURT: I have often wondered about that because many of these students, unlike if they are not in special education classes, they may be there until the age of 21. And then I have always been curious about what transitions are planned for, you know, because obviously the biggest advocates for those children are their parents.

But, I also wonder what kind of transition into what opportunities are out there. In fact, I forget which TV station it was on. There was just something I think last night, there was a short program on about that.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER KORTE: Your Honor, one of the things that schools struggle with is under kind of the old "No child left behind" regime of student accountability. There was a lot of pressure to graduate students in four years, whereas those students who had disabilities and may need some extra time to get those transition services, the districts are kind of put in this position of: Do we provide the services, or do we give them the diploma and take credit for the four-year graduation?

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So, under the new Every Student Succeeds Act and the State Plan, we are working on that. We are trying to develop a plan where students -- or districts would get credit for that student even if they graduated within seven years when they are 21. So, it kind of relieves some of that pressure to push those students out, as opposed to giving them transition services. So, I have nothing further, Your Honor, unless you have any questions for me. THE COURT: Thank you. Why don't we take 15 minutes here? And then we will come back and is there someone else you would like to, on this agenda item, or should we get then a response from the rest of the folks and then we will move on? MR. IKEDA: All right, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay, so then when we come back, Mr. O'Meara, we will have whatever -- assuming, I am not requesting any response, but if Ms. Opheim or Ms. Wieck or others -- and maybe I misspoke. I should have said Dr. Wieck. But, usually she gets irritated if you call her Doctor. So, we will take 15 minutes here and see you shortly. All right, thank you. (Recess taken at 10:47 a.m.) THE COURT: You may be seated. Thank you. I may have strayed from the agenda. I will go -- we won't spend a lot of time debating it, but if the parties were planning on

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also addressing the Amended Report, and then having an overall response -- and I see everybody shaking their heads. That would be just fine. And so, thank you. You were both correct. All right. Whenever you're ready. COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Thank you, Your Honor. The next question that we have been asked to address today is report on the Revised Olmstead Plan to identify the amendments that were included and explain why these were done. We saw changes only to 15 of the 39 goals in the Plan, and we tried to keep the revisions very modest since we know the Plan was originally negotiated. And so, we wanted to make sure we weren't making a lot of changes.

There were also a number of updates to the text of the Plan, just to make sure that the Plan was up-to-date.

We received quite a number of comments, and the largest category of comments were in the area of concerns about stresses on the direct service workforce in the economy as a whole; that is, folks like personal care attendants --

THE COURT: And can I -- you know, I have read some, apart from the contents of the report, it seems like maybe not in the last couple of weeks, but the -- and I would ask this even if I hadn't been a nursing assistant in between college and law school. And I think I actually was pretty good at it, opinions may vary.

But on a very serious note, we seem to be hearing more about lack of proper pay and maybe there is some training — but I was just kind of wondering about that, too, whether it is something some or all of us can do. I mean, when somebody says, well, if two of us leave here today and quit our jobs and I go work as a personal care attendant and you go work at a restaurant washing dishes, that you will be paid more than I will be paid. And I am thinking, I wonder why so many people are so silent about such things. But anyway, I interrupted you. But yeah, there have been a number of things really quite apart from our case that seems to have come out. So, someone has been bringing that out in the open, I think.

COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Your Honor, the comments we heard were very much in the same character --

THE COURT: In that area? Okay.

mentioned. And to that end, the Department of Human

Services last summer actually convened what they dubbed as a workforce summit to really get a lot of people from the industry, direct care workers, themselves, agencies that employ direct care workers, people with disabilities, as well as the agency. And they actually developed a set of recommendations.

And in adopting additional language for the Olmstead Plan Amendments, we did not adopt a goal yet because we feel we don't yet know enough to know what a meaningful goal would be.

But, we did adopt three strategies. And one of the strategies is to actually incorporate the recommendations of that workforce summit as something that we will work from. That we will convene a cross-agency work group which will include people with disabilities, as well as the Office of Higher Education, because that is a place where perhaps career paths can be developed, and colleges and universities in the Minnesota State system. And that group will work on developing strategies and workplan activities that will then incorporate into the Olmstead Workplans.

To focus on the recruitment, training and retention of direct support workers within that arena, because all three of those areas, recruitment getting people to think about it as a career, then training them, and then finding ways that they can be retained are all very important to being able to address this.

And I would say that our Department of Employment and Economic Development Commissioner is also very acutely aware of this and has very much been a part of these discussions, as well.

I would be mistaken if I didn't mention that it is in fact a very challenging area. And as you mentioned earlier, there was just the *Star Tribune* article earlier this week --

THE COURT: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: -- which cited this ability to pay using Federal and State dollars for this workforce, is really at the crux of what we'll have to be wrestling with.

The next three goals that were changed, were changed really in light of experience. And you have already heard about two of those from Deputy Commissioner Johnson in the transition services area. There was also a change in the community engagement goal, really to clarify the number of individuals in leadership roles, and also better define what we mean by publicly-funded projects.

The next cluster of changes I put under the heading of "changes to allow for more meaningful data collection and analysis." I mentioned this in my opening remarks that we have had the opportunity in several areas to find better data sources. And you heard about one of those with Assistant Commissioner Korte using this very robust SLEDS data and also in the area of crisis service goals, positive support goals, and also the transportation goals fall in that category.

The next category was really a housekeeping item and that was the incorporation of several goals that had been approved during the course of the year, provisionally approved by the Subcabinet in the crisis services area, and also one of the transportation goals. So, those had been discussed in public earlier in the year and simply incorporated into the Plan.

There was one technical correction in the crisis service goal number three, where it had inadvertently said 45 percent of people, and it meant 45 people or fewer.

And finally, there were two other items, one in the transportation area where the baselines and goals were established, and there were some changes made to the timing so that the transportation goals are aligned with those two transportation plans that I mentioned in my earlier remarks.

And finally, with regard to peer support specialists, which had been a goal under the community engagement area, after a lot of talk with the Department of Human Services and Department of Employment and Economic Development, we felt that that really belonged under the employment goal, because it is a particular job classification and thought it would get more appropriate focus there. So, that really concludes my remarks about the Revised Plan.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: The next item that we wanted to comment on is the Plan Review and Amendment process. And you asked that we identify the parts of the process that worked well and those that might need improvement.

So, just for the benefit of the Court, the process was commenced on October 25th of 2016, and really commenced with a very open public comment period that lasted until November 14th. During that time there were several in-person meetings, and also a reach-out to the various Governor-appointed councils that are focused on different aspects of people with disabilities. And it was a very, very open, you know, "tell us what you're thinking about" period.

We then had a Subcabinet meeting in which we drafted the actual first draft of the Plan Amendments and started to refine what we were hearing from that initial public comment period. And then the Subcabinet took action, provisionally approved those Plan Amendments. And it went back out for public comment for almost a monthly period. So it was a more focused comment period.

And then finally, after a few changes to those initially adopted Plan Amendments, we had the Subcabinet approve that and had one more comment period where we received a few small tweaks and adopted the Plan on February

1 We then filed the Report or the Plan with the Court 22nd. 2 on February 28th. Overall, we received 180 recommendations, 3 or feedback from 60 individuals or agencies --4 THE COURT: So, did that 60 number, did that 5 surprise you as low, high, kind of about what you figured 6 or -- I realize they made 180 recommendations, too, but was 7 that -- did you predict how many you might get back? 8 COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Your Honor, I am not 9 aware that we set a particular goal, but I would say that 10 from my involvement with some of the earlier iterations of 11 the Plan, that we were pleased to see this level of 12 engagement. 13 The other thing that I would say is that I think 14 the comments we got were far more substantive. In the 15 earlier stages when I think it was less understood of what 16 the Olmstead Plan really was, we would often get very, very general comments that are a little hard to react to here. 17 18 It was clear that a lot of people commenting 19 really understood that there is a Plan, that this was about 20 things that are in the Plan and were, I would say, far more 21 substantive. 22 THE COURT: And it sounds like by kind of what I 23 read, that a number of the comments are on the 24 person-centered planning, because they seem to understand 25 what person-centered planning was, or whoever the

individuals -- whatever their relationships were. Because sometimes when I read things, I don't think a self-advocate or a parent or loved one -- they would understand it. But some people, I think, don't really understand the phrase "person-centered," but it looks like you have got some comments there, too. So --

COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Yes, Your Honor.

We think that we got off to a pretty good start, but we do think that there is some room for improvement.

First of all, one of the requests that we will have is just a slight variation in the schedule for the Amendment to the Plan. Currently, your Order calls for it to be submitted at the end of February. And we would like, based on our experience, to recommend that we have until the end of March.

We would start the process at the same time, but what we found is that with the other scheduled reports that we have, the final Quarter Report also comes due in February. And having both of those documents due at the same time was difficult, I think both for the staff and for the public, because it was a little confusing that there were two things going on at the same time. So, that is something that would help us out in really keeping these processes straight.

The other thing that we think we can do a better

job of is finding ways to really enlarge the opportunities and the venues and the manner in which we receive input from the public, particularly people with disabilities and their families. And we have at the Subcabinet, we have authorized a work group which we are about to establish at our March meeting on Monday. And that is a community engagement work group. And this will be a number of individuals from all over the state. So, we will have issues of commenting both in the metro area and in greater Minnesota, and have both people with disabilities, as well as others on that group that will work with our Executive Director Darlene Zangara to really advise us on how we might do a better job in the coming year of the Amendment process.

Also in this past year, we took all of the public comments and we forwarded them out to the agencies who were working on the draft goals. And we asked that the people that presented the proposed amendments to the <code>Olmstead</code> Subcabinet would actually comment in their verbal comments to the Subcabinet about the comments they've received and how they had incorporated those comments.

I think the verbal process maybe wasn't quite enough, and so one idea that we will implement is in the next round of Plan Amendments, we would adopt a process where there would be an actual written summary of the comments received. And then whether those comments were

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       adopted or not; and if not, why not. So, that will be a
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       change that we will make. And that concludes my comments on
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       that section.
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                 THE COURT: All right, thank you.
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                 COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL:
                                           Thank you.
                 THE COURT: Dr. Wieck, if you would like to step
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       to the podium?
                 MS. WIECK: Sure.
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                 THE COURT: I don't know if the podium is right at
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       about the right height for you.
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                 MS. WIECK: Thank you, Your Honor. Good morning,
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       Judge Frank. My name is Colleen Wieck. And I serve as a
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       consultant to the Court. I agree with Commissioner
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       Tingerthal's presentation this morning and the submissions
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       to the Court. I would ask for your consideration to accept
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       the Amended Olmstead Plan, accept the Quarterly and Annual
       Reports, and also accept the Workplans that were submitted
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       last September.
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                 THE COURT: What do you think about extending that
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       date to March? And then maybe if we were going to have a
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       status conference, have it, say, then in April or something,
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       or time it so everything comes in so people can see it,
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       digest it, respond to it. Any thoughts on that?
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                 MS. WIECK: Your Honor, I couldn't agree more.
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       top of all that we were doing with the Olmstead Plan, we
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1 also had the Jensen Semi-Annual Report due. So, we had even 2 more work than what has been described this morning. So, if 3 we could look at that schedule, it would certainly help us. 4 Thank you. 5 The reason I can ask for all of the acceptances 6 that, as you heard this morning, the Subcabinet follows very 7 careful processes not only in reviewing and commenting and 8 adopting documents, but also being available to the public 9 being transparent, and being deliberative. 10 Extra meetings are held and Chair Tingerthal somehow finds the time to schedule these additional meetings 11 12 so we can ask questions, we can be briefed, and so forth. 13 I have got several sections of my comments. 14 First, I will talk about the Amended Plan. In looking back 15 across the Amendment process, I did submit comments on three 16 occasions. Some of the suggestions were accepted and many of the substantive comments will be considered during the 17 18 2018 Amendment cycle. 19 And so one area of improvement that has already 20 been mentioned is to show the direct connection between our 21 input --22 THE COURT: Can we stop just a moment? 23 (Discussion off the record.) 24 MS. WIECK: The idea is to show the direct 25 connection between the public input and any proposed

amendments.

At our December 7th Council meeting, we spent two hours reviewing the goals and the results in order to provide public input to the Subcabinet. We had 17 people participate, including people with developmental disabilities, family members, State Agency representatives and other professionals.

Our Council members are not enmeshed in this daily Olmstead flow of information that I receive. So, in general, our Council members found it difficult to determine if a measurable goal had been met and by how much. The general comments from our Council members included the issue of racial disparities and the concept of intersectionality of race and disability status.

The experiences of families, themselves, differ from what the aspirational goals might be. The term "choice" is used throughout the Plan, but our members said there are very few choices existing in many of our counties. And one member asked specifically, are the goals actually being achieved or are we simply re-branding what is already in the field?

And finally, the number one piece of feedback was the goals were too modest. And serving on our Council are State Agency representatives. So, there is this balance that we can listen to both sides. And the State Agency

representatives said the goals were realistic, not too modest. And now their concern is about a punitive approach if a goal isn't achieved.

Now, quality improvement is based upon driving out fear. We have to be just honest about what the numbers are. I selected some comments from our Council members just to show the diversity of opinions. And people commented about crisis services, and especially the idea that the police are now being used as a substitute for services or supports.

In terms of positive supports, our Council members wanted to look at racial disparity in who is being restrained and who is secluded in a public school and look at the data from the intermediate school districts.

In terms of lifelong learning, the families felt they were the ones leading the effort for integration, for transition planning, for post-secondary education. They felt that they were driving locally because they weren't seeing how these goals were being transmitted locally.

Now, in terms of this U.S. Supreme Court decision this week, just think it is the 60th anniversary of our first special ed. law. And at that time, those with IQs below 50 were being excluded. It was permissive only.

And to think that we can stand on the courtroom today and talk about raising the educational standard for all children, not minimum expectations, is incredible.

In terms of employment, we had a lot of people in the room who have positive experiences with their employment and they wanted to see that come through. We had other people who said vocational rehabilitation will not work with their son or daughter at a certain age. We had a lot of questions about person-centered planning because we have the frustration of members who might have a person-centered plan but it is not being looked at, achieved, implemented.

We also had concern about health care. People couldn't believe that the goal was simply a couple hundred people will have better oral health care. The Council members thought, why aren't we using existing health care guidelines for all people? And then in terms of housing and supports, a lot of people concerned that we're just relabeling group homes as something else.

In terms of transportation, if we had people with disabilities in this room, they would say: Where is the transportation? It is a number one topic. I was at a meeting recently with 20 providers, and they also expressed their concerns about a real transportation system.

Our Council members did comment on workforce shortages and the need to have new ideas on how to expand workforce, and that public input was incorporated into the February Amended Plan.

Now, let me repeat. We are doing a good job in

terms of listening and learning. Now we have to incorporate and act and improve on all of this feedback. And I am sure next year will be better.

In terms of the Quarterly and Annual Reports, again, we have been given ample opportunities to review data, to ask questions, to submit comments and to provide editing suggestions. Commissioner Tingerthal has always been generous and allowing time for questions during the Subcabinet meetings. I'm not sure if her gavel is equal to yours, but she hasn't gaveled me out of order yet, so I am always happy about that.

THE COURT: Ms. Tingerthal, I can give you my gavel if you want to --

MS. WIECK: In reviewing the Quarterly and Annual Reports, when we analyze the reports and we look at what has been met, what hasn't been met, it looks like we are at about a 30 percent goal achievement rate and about 40 percent of the goals are in process. And it just differs when you look across which time period how to calculate that statistic. But, I am delighted with the approach we have taken today in presenting both the measurable goals that have been achieved and those that we still need to work on.

Our Council has also decided to start graphing results, because it is easier to see a graphic form than to look at these tables from quarter to quarter. And we could

not graph about 26 of the metrics, because we didn't have three data points. So, we expect that during this forthcoming year we will be able to add more to the graphing.

I have been around long enough to realize that this is the first state level cabinet effort since 1984.

Governor Perpich requested 11 State Agency Commissioners to look at the future state hospitals during a six-month period back in 1984, like I said. And we have not had a group of state commissioners focused on the topic of disability since then.

And so, I believe that the Subcabinet is in the position of not only collecting and analyzing data, but operating on fact-based management principles. This Plan hasn't taken hundreds of hours. This Plan has taken thousands of hours, but it is worth the effort.

The next area I would like to mention is on April 5th we will release the results of a household survey of 1,000 Minnesotans. And it is about their attitude toward people with developmental disabilities.

In 1962, the Department of Human Services funded the very first study in cooperation with the Arc Department of Minnesota and did a face-to-face interview with 900 different households. Our profile in 2017 matches the demographics of Minnesota. And I asked if I could see a

first cut of the data just so we could share some of these results with the Court.

And the good news is that in general, 90 percent of Minnesotans agree that people with developmental disabilities should be integrated and included in the community. That same level of support was expressed for companies that hire people with developmental disabilities as employees.

And this sentence reminds me of court orders:
When people with developmental disabilities reach their
highest potential, then we are all better off. And over 90
percent agreed with that statement.

The survey asked about whether government should fund 23 different types of services. And the highest numbers, about 77 to 81 percent match the goals of the Olmstead Plan. Health care came out at 81 percent followed by employment, special education, early childhood, transition, and protection services to prevent abuse.

When we asked the respondents about the approach for housing, and we set up the question as saying that Minnesota currently uses and predominantly uses a four-person corporate foster care model versus an individualized housing approach, 51 percent of the respondents agreed we should be moving towards housing supports for individuals. 17 percent said we should stick

with the corporate foster care model. And 33 percent didn't have an opinion.

We asked people, why do you think we should move toward an individualized housing approach? And the general public used Olmstead phrases, because of freedom of choice, improved quality of life, and enabling people to be more independent and more productive. For those choosing the corporate foster care approach, they said people with developmental disabilities are too vulnerable. They are unable. They should be with their own kind to be more social, and it is an approach that currently works.

One area that had unanimous support except for 2 percent of the people was that we should investigate all reports of abuse against people with disabilities. 80 percent said it was very important to do that. 18 percent said somewhat important.

That level of support reinforces the prevention of abuse topic. And I want to make sure, and I promise I will send a note to Judge Thorson because she helped us in mediating that section of the Plan.

And finally, in appreciation, I need to -- and just allowing me this one paragraph, because I had to think back 30 years ago. I received a phone call from the late Ed Roberts who founded Independent Living. And he said, you are working on this national campaign to change Medicaid.

Could you step back from that so we can get the Americans with Disabilities Act passed? We have to have all of the disability groups on one side. And we did help get the ADA passed. And we assumed this isn't all about ramps and wheelchair access. And in those first years, there were no benefits for people with developmental disabilities. But because of creative attorneys, the ADA applied to Medicaid policy.

The Olmstead decision came down in 1999 and the Olmstead provision included in the Jensen Agreement was released June 2011. The Fairness Hearing, December 1st, 2011. We began discussions January 2012. And the actual timeline to get to our Plan that was approved by the Court was 3 years, 8 months. 26 months past the deadline established in the Jensen Settlement Agreement. But, we made it and we are pleased to be here today.

People with disabilities are very patient folks.

I have known people who have waited their entire life to get a job or to move out of their group home. So, we have been told we have to keep waiting, but today we can say that we are underway with the Olmstead Plan. So, I want to conclude by thanking the Court, Governor Dayton, the Attorney General's Office for signing on to the amicus brief on behalf of the two women in Georgia, because originally they were on the wrong side of the issue and we were able to get

1 the Attorney General's Office on the other side, 2 Commissioner Tingerthal, the Subcabinet, the Olmstead staff, 3 all of whom are here. And then, of course, the State Agency 4 staff, because if I spent thousands of hours, you have to 5 multiply that to get to tens of thousands of hours. We have 6 the Plan, implementation is underway and now we have 7 measurable results to report to the Court. Thank you. 8 THE COURT: Thank you, Dr. Wieck. 9 Does the Ombudsperson want to come forward, 10 Roberta Opheim? You can lower that podium if you want. Ιt 11 is up to you. 12 OMBUDSPERSON OPHEIM: Just so I can read my notes. 13 Your Honor, I am Roberta Opheim, the State Ombudsman for 14 Mental Health and Developmental Disability, and a consultant 15 to the Court and all of the parties in the Jensen Settlement 16 Agreement. And it is difficult to follow the kind of 17 eloquent talk that Dr. Wieck gave, but I will do my best. 18 I support the acceptance of the Plan Amendments 19 and the Quarterly Report. I am pleased with the improved 20 understanding of Olmstead and the actual embedding of 21 concepts in the overall planning, not just of the Subcabinet 22 but of the individual departments that are charged with 23 implementing this. I am not so good at reviewing the 24 minutia detail of how many are on track, how many are not, 25 that is not my forte. However, I am able to provide some

context for real citizens with disabilities, and that is what I view my role to be.

As much as I want to compliment the work that is ongoing and I am pleased with, I do have a few concerns to share, both specific to the Plan, and then a couple of comments related to outside pressures that may be affecting our ability to move forward with the Plan.

I remain concerned about the ongoing delay in the establishment of abuse and neglect goals and workplan.

Although we have a charter, we have not been able to meet, per se, as a work group. But past discussions of abuse and neglect have been primarily focused on why we can't do some of these things, why we can't measure some of these things, and less on, well how do we look at this in a new way and find a way to coordinate numbers, statistics and establishment of a plan?

And I strongly recommend that the Department of Health place this responsibility not as much with the Abuse Investigation Reporting Division, although they are critical to this, I really want them to include their Department of Epidemiology where we take a very systemic approach to how to prevent abuse and neglect. We know how to investigate. What we don't have a good handle on is how to prevent it in the first place.

I have concern for a lack of organized efforts in,

you know, less restrictive alternative housing. That function has always been required of the counties or delegated to the counties. And we have an inconsistent approach. Some are aggressive in developing new housing options, new group homes, which I still consider not to be complete community living. But, there will be some people that will need the level of support that has traditionally been provided in the group homes.

Capacity is just not there. And there is no good flow plan. A lot of people are dealing with this. They are trying to deal with it. I compliment them on trying to deal with this. But, I still don't see a light at the end of the tunnel for the number of housing opportunities, openness, vacancies that meet the needs of the population of the disabled.

THE COURT: But it does sound like in light of Commissioner Tingerthal's remarks that there has been a significant increase in the people moving into those individual housing? You're just stating that, well, there has been an increase, but there is still -- what? There is still an inadequate number of homes for those individuals, for individuals that would like to be moving into the community in an individual setting?

OMBUDSPERSON OPHEIM: The number of individuals that are moving is one count. The number of individuals

waiting to move is another count. And I'm not sure we know what that count is, nor can we slice it by those who choose to live in more restrictive settings for a variety of reasons we may or may not agree with, and those that want to move and can't.

The counties typically when someone is moving from an institution, Anoka, St. Peter or Community Behavioral Health Hospitals, or even ICF/DDs, is to make resources available whenever possible. But, sometimes they issue an RFP. It can take nine months, or more, between finding a location and/or a provider, hiring the staff, training the staff, and that is way too long.

We have to -- you know, I don't see an organized effort to work with the Department of Administration to speed it up. I believe that they are trying to do that and government bureaucracy rules makes it very difficult, but I think that we could bring some bully pulpit to that issue.

It is unclear to me as to whether there is any visible or organized or implemented specific effort to get the individuals who are able and desire to move through person-centered planning and moved into less restrictive alternatives.

Many people report to us: Well, yes, they went through the person-centered planning process. I have a nice book. It has pictures of me. And they did ask me where I

want to live. But then told me, well, none of that is available to you.

So, the question is, who is responsible for ensuring that case manager goes out and does it or finds it or creates it? That is unclear. And yes, there are multiple factors. I don't want to blame any one staff or any one classification of staff. There are barriers. But, we need to change our focus from what we have always done to, I have never thought of it that way, a new way of looking at everything.

What I want to see is active plans to achieve that goal. Now, in some cases we have seen some very good case managers actively work towards that. But, it is inconsistent, it is not organized, and it is highly dependent upon your case manager and your county.

They lack a thorough understanding of person-centered planning. Yes, there has been much training, mostly volunteer in attendance. And we lack a clear number and demonstrated training outcomes. So, we know people attended the training. What we don't know is can they demonstrate what was committed in the training.

I remain concerned as others that several items are behind and that actual numbers are very difficult to come by. And I think that the Department of Human Services is working at different ways to collect their numbers and

they are also bound by the Minnesota Information Technology System, which if they don't prioritize it, many times those things don't get done. But again, we need to push those issues.

Again, I do support the Amended Plan, but I also continue to raise both at the Subcabinet meetings and here with the Court that they are not aggressive enough. And as Dr. Wieck said, yes, it is the fear of punishment mode, rather than a how far can we stretch mode. And there are lots of reasons that that type of culture has grown up within State Government.

Two general comments I want to make on the pressure to accomplish the Plan. One is -- I don't know if the Court is aware, but many communities are making concerted efforts to get people with disabilities out of their community. They are doing it through pressure of law enforcement trying to get landlords to evict people if they have had too many police calls.

We have had one city, West St. Paul, do a zoning ordinance that said these converted like six-apartment buildings, you know, that housed people with disabilities with supports can only go in a certain area of the community. No new ones can be developed in the regular what I call R-1 or R-2 Districts.

They are putting pressure on legislators. There

1 have been a number of amendments introduced to kind of hit 2 home the issue that whether DHS wants to or not, they should 3 move certain people based on their disability. And of 4 course, I share Deputy Commissioner Johnson's concern about 5 both State and Federal legislative resources, the approach 6 and concern for people with disabilities, and the 7 willingness to proceed on some of this. 8 So, with that, I will close my comments saying 9 that while I think we have made tremendous progress in 10 getting people to understand Olmstead, talk about Olmstead, 11 embed Olmstead principles, it has taken far too long and not 12 moving at a pace I would like to see. Thank you. 13 THE COURT: All right, thank you. 14 Mr. O'Meara did you want to step to the podium? 15 suspect you want to move the podium, as well? 16 MR. O'MEARA: A little bit. THE COURT: That is entirely up to you. 17 18 MR. O'MEARA: We also would like to thank the 19 Court on behalf of the Settlement Class, our office. 20 is a lot of great work that has been done with the Olmstead 21 Plan, both from the State, the Department of Human Services, 22 the consultants, and of course the Court, both Your Honor 23 and Magistrate Judge Thorson and the Court's staff, and we 24 really appreciate that a lot. 25 I have not been involved comprehensively in the

vetting of any number of the issues that have resulted in the Plan, you know, firsthand vetting with the Subcabinet. But, I believe the consultants have done an excellent job along with the commissioners, deputy commissioners and the staff of the various agencies. So, I think it is a good product and it should move forward.

I do have a couple of concerns on a few issues that I would like to put on the record. With respect to the waiting list numbers, we have the following concerns. Are people now off the waiver waiting list actually receiving appropriate services or just limited services or none at all?

Were they ever notified that they were originally on the waiver waiting list and given an opportunity to engage in the selection of services appropriate to their individual needs, or ever told that they are off the list?

How did they go off the list? Was it mutual, or was it through unilateral action by the county and/or the state? For example, did the county or the state assume that services would not be needed within a year? Or was the individual removed from the list because the individual did not procure approved services within 60 days from receiving the waiver, such as community-directed supports through a support plan that has to be approved?

What data supports the reduced developmental

disability waiver numbers, or the zero number that

Commissioner Tingerthal referenced with regard to the CADI

waiting list. Where is that data? Will it be publicly

provided and how?

opportunity to receive or wait for developmental disability waivered services which provide in some respects in relation to housing, employment and independent living, some broader services. Will the expected large reduction in the State budget, including reduced Federal monies for people with disabilities and their families risk an increase in waiting lists, or the elimination of the services promised by the State and DHS and the Olmstead Plan? We are very concerned about this issue and its impact on people with disabilities and their families.

And the concern is pointed up not just by our office, but also by comments of Commissioner Johnson earlier today on the Federal Medicaid budgeting issue previously referenced. And we are talking about a lot of money.

THE COURT: I suspect that if not before, sometime towards the what, the end of August, in that area? We are going to find out between State and Federal what the landscape looks like.

MR. O'MEARA: I hope you're right. We have to get to the bottom of this, Your Honor. I am mindful of the

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Court's Order in this case dated September 29, 2015 at

Docket 510 where the Court said that: It wishes to strongly emphasize that the State must prioritize its allocation of funding to meet and achieve the *Olmstead* Plan goals. The State may not rely on the excuse of insufficient funding to avoid following through on the important commitments it has made in this version of the *Olmstead* Plan.

I suggested to the Defendants, and also to the Court an agenda item with regard to funding. How much money has been allocated? Where is it? Where is the detail? That didn't get placed on the agenda, but I think it is implicit -- it is explicit with regard to Your Honor's September 29, 2015 Order, but also it is implicit in all of the goals and items with regard to the Olmstead Plan. has to be funded. They have to get the money somewhere. They have to account for it. It has to be appropriated and used appropriately by various agencies, and it has to be sustainable. I mean, this is a Settlement Agreement that has a Plan. And the Plan has to be sustainable in order to provide these services on an ongoing basis to people with disabilities and their families. Otherwise, why are we here? Why are we setting goals if we can't simply commit to funding them on an ongoing basis, regardless of what the Federal Government is going to do?

THE COURT: Well, and I can answer -- I will take

responsibility for better, for worse, and that is whether we have to visit or revisit this post-August, I viewed August as a date actually almost separate from the Federal Government when, kind of, we know where the State is at.

Maybe we will know before, but I kind of saw that August date as that, well, then we are probably going to know what priorities, where we are at. And then where we go from there, I guess, will depend of all of the respective parties on kind of where we are at, if you think there is anything relevant for the Court to be informed of.

MR. O'MEARA: Okay. A couple more points on the waiting list. How many people are being denied waiver services because the counties are saying that their needs are being met with State Plan services? Of those people, how is DHS ensuring the county determinations about need are correct? Are people being given partial waivers? Are they being denied certain categories of services like community-directed supports? Are they being given temporary waivers? For example, have they been put on a waiver to buy a home, buy a home modification and then terminated from the waiver? Our office and our colleagues understand this is happening in several counties.

So, those are concerns when I see a plan, you know, with waiting list numbers that are either down to zero now or have decreased. It is not all of our concerns. We

have a related case, obviously, Your Honor, but this is the Olmstead Plan. These issues are part of the Plan, and so I felt it appropriate to provide these comments with respect to those waiting lists.

THE COURT: And what is the level of communication going back and forth between -- whether it is between -- if not between counsel, between, say, the Commissioner, Roberta Opheim, Colleen Wieck, because obviously there are probably things that are properly communicated with one another, concerns and responses, and some things that are not probably, but --

MR. O'MEARA: Right. You know, I think to be candid, Your Honor, the fact that there is a related case where we have sued the State with regard to the waiting list, you know, is an issue that directs the dialogue probably, you know, between counsel.

But, you know, there are any numbers of levels of dialogue that would have to go on with respect to these waivered services. We are talking about tens of millions of dollars. And so, it is not just my office that needs to have a dialogue, you know, with Mr. Ikeda, it is these agencies. And I suggest that that is happening. But, I am simply trying to articulate some of our concerns and views about the numbers.

THE COURT: All right.

1 MR. O'MEARA: The last issue is abuse and neglect. 2 It is part of the Olmstead Plan. We talked about this in 3 some detail at the Jensen, the last Jensen conference. One of our concerns articulated then and now 4 5 articulated here again is the use of variances or waivers to 6 allow, you know, the State to engage in restraint and, I 7 guess, seclusion. Because I am seeing now reports and 8 information that suggests that manual restraint, mechanical 9 restraint and chemical restraint are all being used in 10 various settings, either because someone believes that they 11 are allowed because they have received a variance, or simply 12 because that is the protocol. There is a report that I received that spoke to 13 14 this issue back in December that talked about a vulnerable 15 adult at the security hospital being manually restrained, 16 handcuffed, placed in a spit hood, ankle-wrapped and then 17 placed in seclusion. 18 Maltreatment was found. But, it was important, 19 you know, for me as I read this to interact with Ms. Opheim, 20 because I echo her concerns about someone with a 21 developmental disability being subjected to this kind of 22 stuff multiple years after the Settlement Agreement was 23 executed and approved. 24 So, when the investigating body with regard to 25 this incident says that three types of restraints, manual,

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mechanical and chemical were used within 15 minutes, and then the vulnerable adult was placed in seclusion, and then concludes that that was neglect, I am here to tell you on behalf of the Class that this type of conduct is still going on despite the fact that we have a settlement. And when we see variances being provided, in many instances provided by DHS, itself, at these licensed facilities, we wonder aloud, you know, how many of these types of things are going on. We know, historically, that there is an underreporting of incidents involving people with developmental disabilities for various reasons. But, it is important, I think, to highlight the fact that in December of 2016 this report was provided to us and its multiple forms of abuse that I believe is prohibited by the Settlement Agreement. And so, we simply echo our concern that as we move forward with the process, we continue to be mindful of this type of conduct and work toward eliminating it. THE COURT: All right, thank you. MR. O'MEARA: Thank you. THE COURT: Ms. Tingerthal? COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Your Honor, I would like to just respond to a couple of things that we heard. And I would like to start with talking about the goals and the Plan about abuse and neglect and particularly

about Ms. Opheim's comment that in order to really make progress on the broader issue of abuse and neglect in the greater community, we agree with her that it really needs some fresh thinking and it cannot just be the engagement of those at MDA -- the Department of Health who are charged with policing of abuse and neglect, but really it is to introduce some broader thinking.

I will be meeting next week with a candidate for the chairmanship of our Abuse and Neglect Committee who would co-chair along with Assistant Commissioner Korte. And I am hopeful that this individual will agree to lead this because I think this person will bring a very fresh look.

As I have spoken with this individual, I agreed with her that it would be -- the approach we would take would be to go to each of the commissioners who would be involved in selecting the staff that will be involved in this committee, and make sure that we are really getting the right focus. So, I just wanted to say that we are very much in alignment with the concerns that Ms. Opheim expressed.

And I also wanted to talk just a little bit about housing. We do have a very serious issue with the issue of both housing that is affordable for people across the spectrum. There are over 600,000 households in Minnesota that pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing. And those are heavily concentrated in the lowest income

households. And many of those households do have either the head of household or a member of the household with a disability. So, the cost of housing and the availability of resources is a chronic issue.

And one of the sad truths in this country is that affordable housing is not an entitlement. And so, there are many people, both with and without disabilities, who experience difficulty in finding any housing, much less housing that is affordable.

I think for people with disabilities, that is complicated by the fact that we have a very tight housing market in Minnesota. Vacancy rates are very low. And so, landlords in a market like that often can be very picky about who they will rent to.

In our role enforcing oversight of some of the issues with housing that is funded by Minnesota Housing, we are constantly working with landlords to have them review their tenant screening to make sure that those are in compliance with fair housing.

The issue, though, is that many times people with disabilities will have a difficult record in terms of perhaps arrests, or evictions that have occurred. I would like to say that we are just about to implement at Minnesota Housing a program where we will be working with a few counties, it is a pilot program at this point, a risk

1 mitigation pool for landlords. 2 So, if they have concerns that someone may damage 3 a unit or may cause a disruption, that they can receive compensation if that is to occur. Because oftentimes it is 4 5 more the fear factor of something happening if they are to 6 accept a tenant that may have a bad track record. And so 7 this would say, okay, take the risk of renting to this 8 person. And if it does prove to meet your worst concerns, 9 there will be a way for you to be financially compensated. 10 That's a pilot program that was funded by the State 11 Legislature last year. 12 So, I share many of the concerns that you heard 13 about, but we do believe that we have some things in the 14 works that begin to address some of those things. 15 THE COURT: Were you going to -- or is someone 16 going to move on to the -- we will at the end sum up with 17 any responses by both parties. But, we are at that point 18 now where the proposed modifications to the reporting and 19 amendment process, if you wish? 20 MR. IKEDA: Your Honor, I do want to respond 21 briefly to Mr. O'Meara's statements. 22 THE COURT: Oh, sure. Sure enough. Fair enough. 23 MR. IKEDA: You know, Commissioner Tingerthal sort 24 of talked about some of the policy questions and the

questions about, you know, what the State will do as, you

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know, a member of the Executive Branch. And I sort of feel compelled as the Defendants' lawyer in the case to sort of point out -- you know, have everybody on the same page, I think, or at least let the Court know what the Defendants' thoughts are in the bigger picture, since we are in a courtroom. We are in a Federal courtroom. And so, there are some concerns.

And I don't want to reopen the can of worms about jurisdiction, but to the extent that Mr. O'Meara suggests that there is some kind of obligation under the settlement agreement that is being violated, I don't know what my client would say about this. I don't know that my client — you know, I sort of defer to the Deputy Commissioner. But, I know the terms of the Settlement Agreement couldn't be clearer. The Settlement Agreement terminates at the termination of the Court's jurisdiction. That, in and of itself, answers I think the Plaintiffs' question in this regard.

With respect to some of the observations that I think Ms. Opheim made, you know, those are, I think as a legal matter -- I would point out to the Court on behalf of the Defendants that the Federal Court's authority is limited in the regard that, you know, it seems or it sounds like what Mr. O'Meara and Ms. Opheim are suggesting are changes that could make the *Olmstead* Plan better, changes in the

implementation of the *Olmstead* Plan by the various State

Agencies. But, as Your Honor knows, and the Eighth

Circuit -- or I'm sorry, the U.S. Supreme Court has

observed, institutional reform injunctions oven raise

sensitive federalism concerns, because they commonly involve

areas of core state responsibilities.

And, you know, the other Circuit Courts have talked about District Courts breaching fundamental principles of fundamentalism and exceeding their authority when they order a remedy that is not the least intrusive remedy available, or go beyond the link between remedies and violations. And the Court knows what this case was about.

But, I think as counsel for the Defendant, it is important for -- at least for the discussion that we had, to talk about some of the concerns that the Plaintiffs have and some of the concerns that the Ombudsman has about what the various state agencies are doing.

We are in a Federal Court. There are limitations on what the Federal Court can do. And I know that Your Honor started today by explaining that we are not here to approve or disapprove a Settlement Agreement, but I think it is worth keeping those basic principles in mind as we have a conversation here about those things. And I did want to make sure that from the Defendants' perspective that that is out there.

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                 THE COURT: What I would like to do is -- Jeanne?
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       So people don't feel like they have got to rush through
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       towards the end, should we take ten?
                 (Discussion off the record.)
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                 THE COURT: Should we take ten minutes here? Then
       if somebody here is diabetic, or if somebody needs a snack,
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       or do whatever you need to do. That way, if we do that,
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       then I apologize to some of you for going over, and as you
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       can see, we didn't have the clocks -- we can't rush into
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       this switching over to daylight savings time. But, we will
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       come back and give you whatever time you need to sum up so
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       people don't have to speed through it.
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                 Hope that doesn't ruin anybody's schedule. There
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       are worse places to be than Downtown St. Paul at the noon
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       hour. We will see you in ten. All right?
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           (Recess taken at 12:12 p.m.)
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           (12:26 p.m. proceedings reconvened)
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                 THE COURT: We can proceed whenever you're ready.
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       And you're not hallucinating. I'm appreciative. I have a
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       different court reporter helping me out with Jeanne who is
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       not feeling well today. So whenever you're ready.
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                 COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Very good. The item
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       before us now --
                 THE REPORTER: Could you give me your name?
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                 COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: I'm sorry. My name is
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       Mary Tingerthal.
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                 THE COURT: That's my fault. Could you spell that
       for us?
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                 THE REPORTER: I have it here in front of me.
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                 COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: And I am the Subcabinet
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       Chair.
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                 The item before us is number 7, administrative
       issues, and the Subcabinet has two requests for your
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       consideration. The first I mentioned earlier and that is
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       moving the filing date for the annual Plan amendment to the
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       end of March instead of the end of February.
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                 The second item is that we would propose that we
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       cease the submission of the Workplans to the Court for
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       approval. This is something that I think was new territory
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       for all of us when we established that procedure.
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       mentioned earlier, the Workplans are very much a working
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document. The Subcabinet and the Olmstead implementation office do review the progress on the Workplans. We report on them on a monthly basis. And any time that an agency needs a revision to the Workplan, because they found that they need to add some steps or have a different way of approaching a deadline, it's very much a learning as we go kind of document and something that is very similar to what a business might use in managing their day-to-day work towards those larger goals that are set forth in the Plan.

The current state of affairs is that we did submit an annual set of refreshed Workplans to the Court and those have now been pending for six months. So we respectfully request that you consider just not having us submit those. We do post our Workplans on the website and we also do publish a report every month with the Olmstead package. That includes the assessment of where we are on the accomplishment of the goals in the Workplan. So there's quite high transparency and quite a bit of discussion among the Subcabinet as to whether Workplans are proceeding as intended.

THE COURT: For -- and this will be for the benefit of all the parties, I think to maximize input, to minimize delay and to be fair to everybody, what I'm going to suggest, and there doesn't have to be anything e-filed or docketed, is that if I -- and then if somebody says a week

is too soon. If I -- and when I say you, whether that means consultants, you Commissioner, counsel -- you could send in an e-mail saying here -- and then maybe if there's a little communication in the next few days on some of these aspects there will be an agreement on it. But whether there is or there isn't, send an e-mail; or if the lawyers want to submit something, it shouldn't exceed three pages although the e-mails won't be that long. Here's what we asked you to do on Friday. Here's what we agree on. Here's what we don't. I'll just promise a meeting both on the Workplan, the March date.

And I might even include on that -- and I'm getting one step ahead of ourselves here -- but on the next step we may have a discussion before we adjourn today, well, should we be having, apart from changes made, should we be getting together on Olmstead issues for an update or status report more like April of next year versus earlier with or without some short report. I think we're scheduled to get together on Jensen in June. But some five-minute report then.

But then what I'm thinking if we did something
like that -- and I'll check in with counsel and everybody at
the end to say, well, everybody can say here's what we agree
on, here's what we don't, here's the changes we want made
for reporting, whether it's Workplan issues and other

things. And I'll emphasize the Court's rule, as I kind of tried to imply at the beginning, is not to formally — because I've accepted the *Olmstead* Plan so under the agreement the Court's rule isn't to approve or disapprove of the amendments, the Workplans, the reports, as opposed to saying, Well, we're getting together to discuss the implementation of the Workplan and here's what we're doing.

You know, obviously if somebody feels that there are significant violations of the Plan, then they will -- then I guess that's how we hear from people.

So if we did that, I'll get a confirmed -- once I hear everybody out, if we can get a here's what we know, here's our proposed changes to be made, does that work for everybody?

My point is we can get these to kind of keep it more informal, but then whenever somebody wants something on the docket, because then I would turn a short order and turn around and say, Okay, this, you know, assuming that we did exactly as you're proposing, with or without objection, here's the way -- this is no longer necessary or here's when the next status conference will be, or extending that date to the submission date to March versus as you've requested.

But if we did something like that -- and you don't have to answer now. After we've heard everybody out and before we adjourn, I'll just make sure we're all on the same

1 page procedurally about the next steps. All right. 2 interrupted you. I don't know where you're headed next. 3 COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: Your Honor, I'm headed towards item number 8 on the agenda. 4 5 THE COURT: All right. 6 COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: And really just briefly 7 you asked us to comment on the efforts to educate the public 8 about the Olmstead Plan and its implementation. 9 THE COURT: And you've mentioned a couple already, 10 I think. 11 COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: I would like to refer to 12 Dr. Wieck's comments. I was really pleased to hear some of 13 her input this morning about how people are becoming more 14 engaged and know more about what the Olmstead Plan is trying 15 to accomplish. 16 One of the roles that the *Olmstead* Implementation Office has is in handling complaints from community members, 17 18 and some of those are forwarded to us by the court. Fewer 19 than in the past, thankfully. 20 THE COURT: Fewer. 21 COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: But just to give you a 22 little barometer, between November 1st of 2015 and October 23 31st of 2016, there were 50 dispute resolution cases that 24 came to the OIO involving 41 unique individuals. 25 those cases were resolved. Nineteen required resource

referrals of some type, and one case has -- at least is currently -- was not resolved as of the end of that period.

We talked earlier about the input opportunities for the *Olmstead* Plan amendments, and I earlier mentioned that we are in the process of establishing a community engagement work group.

There are also some significant efforts in terms of communications that have been undertaken by the Department of Human Services. They have established a web page that is really a landing spot for people with questions about items that are covered by the Olmstead Plan. They have developed a quarterly report newsletter, and it's called Enabling a Brighter Future. And four of those have been issued.

It's also a way to communicate not only with people with disabilities and their parents and guardians but also with counties and service providers. They have rebranded and made changes to the disability linkage lines. They have made several additions, including Disability Benefits 101 and Housing Benefits 101 to help focus people on those particular areas.

And they have instituted what's called a Vault Function which allows people at their choice, if they wish to use it, to store critical documents in an electronically secure way that then can be used as they, for example, make

applications for housing in the community. So it may be certain determinations. It may be things like a Social Security number --

THE COURT: Sure.

COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: -- and that sort of thing. We've found that that's useful also for people who have experienced homelessness. Often they literally don't have a place to put those things if they are in hard copy.

They have had a number of feedback and focus groups on topics that have been — have come up through the disability linkage line. There's been a lot that's been done around communication of families on day training and rehabilitation. As your Honor mentioned earlier, it's certainly something that bubbles up every time that there may be a closure or just by choice of the provider or a diminution of services. And they are constantly making sure that people are well informed about where those processes started.

We also heard from Ms. Opheim about the fact that person-centered planning is really just getting its sea legs and we've just completed the period where everyone has been through the first phase of person-centered planning. We will be hearing about the reports on the results of that at an upcoming Subcabinet meeting; but they have also provided materials at DHS around what does person-centered planning

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       mean for me.
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                 THE COURT: Um-hum.
                 COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: And there's still a lot
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       of education on both the side of the providers, the
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       counties, and people with -- families with people with
       disabilities.
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                 So with that I think I will stop.
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                 THE COURT: All right.
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                 COMMISSIONER TINGERTHAL: And hand it back to you.
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                 THE COURT: Any response, both on anything that's
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       been said here by -- start with Ms. Opheim or Dr. Wieck?
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                 UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Not at this time.
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                 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. O'Meara.
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                 MR. O'MEARA: Thank you, your Honor. Just mindful
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       of -- because of the comments, I think I feel compelled to
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       make some additional comments.
                 Back as early as May of 2010 and earlier it was
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       the State and DHS's position that the State was not required
       to have an Olmstead Plan. And that was stated to us
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       specifically by the Deputy Commissioner at the time of DHS.
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                 We believed so prominently in the protection of
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       people with developmental disabilities who were abused by a
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       state-operated facility that we had to do something. Right?
       So we started a class action lawsuit. Part of the
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       settlement negotiations, the comprehensive settlement
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negotiations, included our position that an *Olmstead* Plan was required by the State of Minnesota and that it should be in the stipulated class action settlement.

We wanted the *Olmstead* Plan to be developed and implemented consistent with the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Olmstead* versus LC. It was a 1999 decision. And despite that decision and the requirement to have a plan, the State's position in 2010 was that we don't have to have a plan.

The Settlement Agreement or the final order approval the Settlement Agreement, and then the Exhibit A, the Settlement Agreement itself, states at page 18, "The State and Department shall develop and implement a comprehensive Olmstead Plan that uses measurable goals to increase the number of people with disabilities receiving services that best meet their individual needs and in the 'most integrated setting' and is consistent and in accordance with the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Olmstead versus LC (1999)."

So I don't know what document Mr. Ikeda is reading. But I'm reading the Settlement Agreement and there's a very specific articulated requirement in the agreement that the State and DHS develop and implement an Olmstead Plan.

So what happened. They failed to do that. Our

August 24th, 2016 letter, Docket 586, speaks to some of the ongoing failures of the Defendants to do that which they promised to do under the Settlement Agreement, including meeting deadlines to develop and implement the *Olmstead* Plan.

They actually suggested that the Court Monitor become involved. The Court, in one of the many orders about these issues, Docket 233, page 7, said: "In lieu of contempt or other sanctions at this time, the Court requires Defendants to fulfill their obligations in a timely manner for the Court's review and approval. Attend any status conferences that may be scheduled by the undersigned or the Magistrate Judge Becky R. Thorson regarding the Olmstead Plan, and actively seek input from the consultants to the parties, Dr. Colleen Wieck and Dr. Opheim in that process."

The Court's orders are very specific. It's not just this one. It's all of them. They really militate against the position that I think the State is taking which is the promise of the Olmstead Plan is really a promise until the Court's jurisdiction ends. I don't believe that to be the case. If they tried to do that, we would be back before the Court to suggest that there's a contempt consideration here.

The Olmstead Plan itself, your Honor, has goals going out to 2025. The Olmstead Plan that's been developed

goes beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. Funding is implicit in all of that. You can't do a lot of these things without having funding. So when I speak about funding, I'm speaking about that which is required in the Settlement Agreement. You need to develop and implement this plan, it's got to be consistent, it's got to have measurable goals, and it's got to be in accord with what our Supreme Court said. That means you've got to go out and get the money for it.

And for someone to suggest that the stipulated

And for someone to suggest that the stipulated class action settlement has nothing to do with those things is just -- is not reading the document. Independent of the Settlement Agreement if the State decided to change its tune and stop the Olmstead Plan process, or not to fund these goals, I think that would be a violation of our U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Olmstead versus LC, and then we would be back in court on behalf of the individuals who were wronged by that conduct to ask the Court for relief.

So I'm compelled to reflect on what we did as part of the process of getting here because of the statements of the DHS counsel. Thank you.

THE COURT: I suspect, Mr. Ikeda, you might have -- like to make a response.

MR. IKEDA: What I think I heard was a long discussion about the history of this case and the facts of

this case. But what the Court didn't hear from the Plaintiffs is any discussion or any attempt to deal with the law in this area. There is absolutely clear law that says the parties cannot waive the issue of jurisdiction, nor can they agree to the issue of jurisdiction, yet the Plaintiffs seem to gloss over that and don't engage on those very basic principles of law.

The Settlement Agreement is clear, so I'm glad the Plaintiffs want to talk about what the Settlement Agreement actually says because the Settlement Agreement allows the Court to do two things. One, keep jurisdiction for a year and extends its jurisdiction on a very limited basis for very limited reasons for an additional year. What I didn't hear from the Plaintiffs and what the Defendants are left wondering is what it is about the Settlement Agreement that triggered the authority of the Court to extend its own jurisdiction?

As is well settled, you know, the Court can't, on its own, extend its jurisdiction under a Settlement

Agreement. And part of, you know, one of the things that I think -- and what that does, your Honor, is you know, the Plaintiffs are still unwilling to look at the actual language of termination of the Court's jurisdiction and would rather talk about sort of the history of how the case was brought about and the Department's position at some

point in litigation. It sounds like seven years or so ago.

But there's no engaging with the law. I've not heard the Plaintiffs talk about the law at all. And, you know, to talk about this issue of funding, I guess I was a little surprised because for two reasons. One, my understanding after Mr. O'Meara on behalf of the Plaintiff submitted a request to talk about funding and budget and it was not included, I understood and the Defendants understood that that issue was not one that would be discussed, and yet the Plaintiffs want to talk about it and they talk about it even after, I think, earlier in this hearing, your Honor, the Court talked about how it doesn't have authority over funding decisions of the State.

And so, you know, this notion that -- and I've said, and Defendants have said this before -- this notion that there may be goals in an Olmstead Plan that are not met was contemplated by the parties when they developed -- when the Olmstead Plan was developed. I believed there was a lot of talk at the time about those goals are reaches. Those goals should be ambitious. And the fact that goals may not be met as a legal matter in and of itself doesn't constitute a violation of the Settlement Agreement even if the Court had the authority under the Settlement Agreement to enforce it.

And, you know, again, I go back to -- I've cited

this case a couple of times but I go back -- it's a consent decree case so it's different than what we have here, but I go back to Horne versus Flores. And in the case of Horne versus Flores the United States Supreme Court was very concerned about these kinds of agreements and this kind -- and the agreement between the State and the Plaintiff in that case and sort of what it meant for -- I believe they said future administrations and the like is my recollection of the case.

And so, you know, I've talked a lot about the law and I've not — the Defendants haven't heard anything from the Plaintiffs on the issue of the law. They have talked, as I said before, they talked a lot about policy making, good ideas for the Department or the State's agencies to improve the work that it does, but those were just in court. So we're faced with the law and there can be a lot of talk about the history of case, but at the end of the day there's got to be an engagement with the law which is very clear on the issue of jurisdiction. The Settlement Agreement itself very clear on the issue of jurisdiction. And so that's the response.

THE COURT: Is it the -- your position that irrespective of the level of compliance or noncompliance with the other wording in the Settlement Agreement, that once that second year beyond the date of the -- that one

year, once that was, there was no circumstance under which a federal court could extend jurisdiction of the -- in other words, at the end of that year, you're really saying the Court had no jurisdiction?

MR. IKEDA: The Court had no jurisdiction beyond what the parties agreed to in the Settlement Agreement. And it sounds like there might be a little bit of a dispute between the Plaintiffs and the Defendants about what that language means. But the language itself is clear. It talks about the circumstances under which the Plaintiffs can move for the additional time to oversee -- for the Court to oversee the settlement. But they have not done that.

I think, you know, the other thing that the Court has heard today from the Plaintiffs are a lot of questions. You know, when the Plaintiffs talk about the Olmstead Plan and the concerns that are part of the Olmstead Plan, you know, the Plaintiffs raised a lot of questions but didn't really come up with facts to say this is — this is the specific concern that I, the Plaintiffs, have; or this is the reason why. Here's the motion that the Plaintiffs brought to extend — to trigger the Court's jurisdiction extension language under the Settlement Agreement. That just hasn't been said because it didn't happen. And instead we talked about things that happened, you know, that predate even the settlement. And that's really inappropriate. It's

1 really to look at the Settlement Agreement. 2 And so the Defendants are clear about this, the 3 language itself does not allow for ongoing jurisdiction. THE COURT: So -- I don't know if this is the 4 5 place to have a discussion -- but maybe perhaps the Plaintiff was silent but your office, maybe not you, but 6 7 your office was silent on the initial extension by this Court of that one-year period, as well. There was no 8 9 response of, Oh, wait a minute. Respectfully or otherwise, 10 there's no jurisdiction. When that one-year period 11 extension is done, it's done, over, and no jurisdiction of 12 the Court. There wasn't -- it doesn't mean you can waive 13 jurisdiction. It doesn't mean -- nobody was behaving like 14 there was no jurisdiction by the Court. 15 MR. IKEDA: I think the Court sort of said what my 16 answer would be, which is that it can't be waived and it's 17 not -- it's not a material fact on what the Defendants did 18 or didn't do. What is material with respect to the issue of 19 jurisdiction is what the Plaintiffs did or didn't do. 20 Because it was incumbent upon the Plaintiff under limited 21 circumstances to themselves move for an extension of the 22 Court's jurisdiction if they wanted to trigger the extra 23 year. 24 So that's the -- if you look at the agreement, 25 that should be --

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                 THE COURT: But either one, that extra year is
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       gone anyway.
                     That's long gone, too.
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                 MR. IKEDA: Correct. Thank you, your Honor.
                 MR. O'MEARA: May I?
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                 THE COURT: You may.
                 MR. O'MEARA: The Court's order at Docket 233 has
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       an extension of jurisdiction section and it says: "The
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       Court, having been advised by the Court Monitor that the
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       parties have agreed that the Court's retention of
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       jurisdiction on the above-entitled matter may be extended
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       for an additional year to December 4, 2014, beyond the
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       current December 4, 2013 date, pursuant to Section 15(b) of
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       the Settlement Agreement, the Court hereby extends its
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       jurisdiction of this matter to December 4, 2014. However,
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       the Court expressly reserves the authority and jurisdiction
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       to order an additional extension of jurisdiction depending
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       upon the status of compliance by the Defendants with the
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       specific provisions of the Settlement Agreement absent
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       stipulation of the parties."
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                 That's Docket 233 at 1 through 3, page 1 through
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       3, and then it's --
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                 THE COURT: If I may, I think a fair
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       interpretation of counsel, though, is that with or without
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       response from either party, the Court didn't have
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       jurisdiction to take it beyond that 2014 date.
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MR. O'MEARA: I think counsel is dead wrong. think your ancillary jurisdiction exists because of the noncompliance issue. And we cited some cases earlier. Scott says we haven't given them any law. We've cited a bunch of cases. We provided letters to the Court, articulated the case law on our position. It's the conduct of the Defendants that is driving the Court's jurisdiction, the involvement of the Court Monitor, and, you know, the Court's status conferences in 2017 about the implementation of a plan that should have been in place a long time ago. The Court in that same order said: "For several reasons it is evident that heightened supervision of Defendants' actions is appropriate at this time. Two reasons are set forth above. Compliance continues to be insufficient and Defendants have not established a comprehensive Implementation Plan." And then again your March 19, 2015 order, Docket 400 says: "Defendants' request needlessly delays closure and final approval of the Olmstead Plan. The Court reminds Defendants of their promise to 'develop and implement a comprehensive Olmstead Plan' more than three years ago at the time of the Settlement Agreement." You know, maybe they don't want to talk about the facts the last few years because the facts aren't the greatest for them. Dozens and hundreds of hours have been

spent by a lot of people to try to, you know, get this thing on track, keep it on track and move it forward. And the suggestion in March of 2017 that somehow your order back in 2013 or '14 was erroneous and all that's been done between then and now had no court-sanctioned authority isn't the law.

And so if they think that's the way things should go, they have to file the motion and we'll respond to it.

And we were perfectly fine, your Honor, with the Court's extension of jurisdiction by stipulation of the parties and the involvement with the Court Monitor. The Court's warning to DHS about its noncompliance on repeated occasions as articulated in many, many orders of this Court; the efforts of the Court Monitor to move things forward; the efforts of the parties, candidly, your Honor, to try to move this thing forward; and all the people that have been involved in the Olmstead Plan in other areas to move things forward.

And so I think they are dead wrong on it. I believe that our view of the case law as applied to the facts of what happened is correct and that Mr. Ikeda and the state defendants are wrong when they suggest the Court has no ongoing jurisdiction to enforcement of the implementation in the Settlement Agreement.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Anything further by counsel?

1 MR. IKEDA: No, your Honor. I'll let him have the 2 last word. We don't agree. 3 THE COURT: Separate from the jurisdiction discussion that we've had, I think where we -- I was 4 5 suggesting that the parties submit with respect to the Workplan request, the extension of the submission in March 6 7 versus February; and then my suggestion, perhaps, is we set 8 a status conference, absent other agreement of the parties 9 to follow that, and which would push it to at least April. 10 That's unrelated to the -- I think the next get-together 11 we're scheduled to have in June on Jensen. 12 But I was suggesting that much like the e-mails we got that kind of made it easier for both counsel and the 13 14 consultants, Ms. Tingerthal and others, to send notes in. 15 We kind of arrived on what people agreed on and didn't agree 16 on. And I'm willing to do an order in e-file or whatever 17 you wish, separate from my order. If we do that, will we 18 get any requests that you don't agree on for next week, or 19 if a week is too soon? And then I'll go ahead. I think 20 those are kind of separate issues from what has just been 21 discussed here. 22 Does that work for everyone? I think given what the Commissioner has said. 23 24 MR. IKEDA: Well, your Honor, respectfully the 25 Defendants, as you know, as everyone in the courtroom knows,

take the position that the Court does not have jurisdiction. So the Defendants can't agree that there are some next steps for the Court to take. The Defendants' position obviously is that the Court should dismiss whatever action remains. In fact, I believe that this case is closed on ECF or something like that.

But that's the Defendants' position. Obviously the Court will order what the Court orders. I'll defer to Mr. O'Meara for the Plaintiffs' position.

MR. O'MEARA: I don't understand what the

Defendants' position is. They are saying the Court will

order what it orders and what will they do. Will they come

to court? Should I waste my time preparing something? What

specifically will the Defendants do with regard to the

Court's request? If they are going to say there's no

jurisdiction and they are not going to show up, then maybe

they will be in contempt of Court. I don't know.

But with all due respect to the Court, your Honor,

I would like to -- I would respectfully ask that the State

and DHS articulate specifically whether they are going to

show up in Court, whether they are going to do the things

the Court has asked them to do or not. Because there's a

lot of people that have to do things on our end, on the

consultants' end, to prepare and to do the things that we

were ordered to do by the Court and the Settlement

1 Agreement. 2 THE COURT: Well, what I will do, just given where 3 everybody is at, in the next week I'll do -- I'll do a short 4 order and it will have anything in it from, Here's the next 5 step. I want a brief from Defense or Plaintiff; or I want this or I -- we're going to do what the Commissioner said. 6 7 And without reaching the issue of jurisdiction or with 8 reaching it with respect to not submitting Workplans, I'll 9 just, rather than -- I'll get something to everyone and then 10 say get back to me within a week or so after that. So that 11 shouldn't -- everybody can keep doing what they are doing 12 and then I will get something to you so we can decide where 13 we go from here. 14 All right? Does that work for everyone? 15 MR. O'MEARA: Yes, your Honor. 16 MR. IKEDA: We'll await the Court's order, your 17 Honor. 18 THE COURT: All right. Sorry to take everybody's 19 noon hour. I want to say this as we adjourn. 20 The lawyers will have to do what they have to do, 21 and in some ways it's -- I want to end on a positive note. 22 Quite separate from the discussions that we've now had on 23 jurisdiction, I want to -- it looks to me like the cabinet, 24 Subcabinet Commissioner, MS. Tingerthal and others, along 25 with the help and input of the consultants and other people,

I think a lot of progress has been made. What I think back on, and maybe I'll go re-read it for the seventh or eighth time, is what all of the lawyers said at the Settlement Agreement, both from the Attorney General's office and from Mr. O'Meara's office, about here's what we're going to do. Here's what we're going to improve the lives of all these people. And everybody was working together so well.

And so -- but I want to end on a positive note.

Everybody can do what they have to do, because I think a lot of progress has been made and, you know, we'll let the public decide a lot of those issues. I think lives have been improved, are being improved. And so I hope all of that continues regardless of -- because I really think there's a lot of good things going on that are improving the lives of people.

And actually it's not a -- again, apart from the jurisdictional issue, I think that there are few states, and maybe that's true with or without the Settlement Agreement, there are few states that have a -- just looking now strictly at the Olmstead Plan and the issues -- there are few states that have some of the coordination and things going on with the Cabinet and Subcabinets that looks like this and actually have set some -- use whatever words you like -- requirements, aspirational goals.

The point is, I think that it's headed in the --

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       it's in the right direction thanks to a lot of work of a lot
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       of people. And, you know, so with that, I will thank you
 3
       for your time. You will hear from me shortly and then we'll
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       see where we go from there.
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                 And everybody have a pleasant weekend and we're
       adjourned.
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 7
                 All right. Thank you.
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           (Adjournment.)
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                 I, Jeanne M. Anderson, certify that the foregoing
       is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in
13
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       the above-entitled matter.
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16
                       Certified by: s/ Jeanne M. Anderson
                                      Jeanne M. Anderson, RMR-RPR
17
                                      Official Court Reporter
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                 I, Carla R. Bebault, certify that the foregoing is
21
       a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the
       above-entitled matter.
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                       Certified by: s/ Carla R. Bebault
                                      Carla R. Bebault, CRR-RPR
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                                      Official Court Reporter
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